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The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 303— BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

SAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26 Dec. 1926	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,220
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS:
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
18th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

31st Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China. Japan.
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

25th Dec.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
26th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
28th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
30th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh vis Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
6th Jan.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA. SINGAPORE, HONG. KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Terameto	9063	17th Dec.	30th Dec
*Sado Maru	Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	...	4104	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
Morioka Maru	T. Morci	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	25th Jan.	29th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb

x Proceeds to Karachi.
*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	470	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	354	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN vis SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5 850	14 Dec.	24 Dec.
@Celebes Maru	H. Gotoh	5,863	30 ,,	2 Jan.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,303	13 ,,	4 ,,
Shinnoh Maru	N. Yoshioka	4,859	16 ,,	6 ,,
Kurohime Maru	....	..	5 Jan.	15 ,,
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	5,751	11 ,,	24 ,,
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	20 ,,	30 ,,
@ Borneo Maru	T. Motoshige	5,864	25 Jan.	27 Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.
@ Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

WHY WORRY
After the Question of OLD AGE and FAMILY Provision
You can do BOTH at a Minimum Cost of
Rs. 3 to 5 A MONTH
INSURE UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
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Ideal Family Endowment Policy.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all Particulars and forms apply to
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARAT"
alone will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Falkadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esplanade Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opposite Telegraph Office,
Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretar
285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc. also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS Everywhere. Remuneration Rs. 50 plus expenses. Enclose Anna Stamps. SWARAJYA, Delhi R2320

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24712

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A DYER and BLEACHER with good knowledge of Finishing. Apply to Box No. 1144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2355

WANTED—Well-educated influential gentlemen, having good experience in Life Business to apply for Chief Agency on very lucrative terms including Commission and Salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS UNIQUE ASSURANCE, CO. LTD., Head Office, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 24684

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

FOR SALE or TO LET—A desirable PROPERTY, situate near Mahalaxmi Temple. Apply Box No. 1145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 24725

TO BE LET.—(1) Opposite General Post Office, Fort Street, big and small rooms for Offices, fitted with electric lights and fans at reduced rents. (2) Flats fo residence at Tardeo Road in Byramji Jeejeebhoy's cart with upto date conveniences for Parsis or non-Hindus and shops for hotel and other purposes. Rent reduced. Apply EXECUTORS of TRIBHOVANDAS VUR JEVANDAS, Hummum Street, Fort.
C R2314

WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. R1827

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. —Boon to unemployed and small capitalists. Send rupee one. CHANDOOLAL CHOKSI, Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
L R2337

WANTED—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, all volumes, latest Edition XI or XII, second hand. Communicate Box No 1141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2343

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR, 38 H.P., Six C. Magneto Delgo Dynamo complete. Totally new, Specially for High persons. Apply MORLIDHARDAS, C/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67 Nagdevi Street.
JA R2360.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOST effective tricolour printed JUTE CARPETS with beautiful borders, 12 X 8 feet. V. P. Rs. 5/8. Free delivery. GOROWALA SONS, DELHI.
T R2153

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy. Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal, Meerut.
R2313

PROFESSION.

WINTER SPECIALITY—VAJIKARAN YAKUTI, full of musk, gold, pearl and other choicest and richest drugs. Tones up the system by infusing new blood and vigour. Rs. 15 per bottle of 30 pills. VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R. Ghatkopar.
P R2353

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1925.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By the Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th December, 1925.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th December, 1925, to 4th January, 1926, both days inclusive).

C24641

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for READERSHIP IN ENGLISH to take effect from July, 1926 on a salary of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials and the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 28th February, 1926. For particulars of the appointment apply to the Registrar.
24705

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1926.

USE OF SYMBOLS.

THE CORPORATION have decided that in order to enable voters to identify the candidates for whom they may desire to vote at the ensuing ward elections of Councillors, distinctive symbols should be printed against the names of candidates in the voting paper.

The Special Committee appointed by the Corporation to advise the Commissioner in matters relating to the elections have approved of a list of thirty-three symbols (which can be seen in the Commissioner's Office) to be used for the purpose and decided that the Commissioner should allot the symbol to candidates on their nomination and that pending such nomination he should, as far as possible agree, on written application, to reserve a symbol for an intending candidate subject to his being duly nominated.

Intending candidates may therefore apply to the Commissioner intimating their choice.

Copper blocks of the symbols are under preparation and when ready will be lent for use to candidates for a limited time on payment of Re. 1 per symbol.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1925.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888 AS AMENDED BY BOMBAY ACT I OF 1925.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sections 22, 23, and 25 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. I hereby fix the following dates for the General Elections of Councillors to take place in the year 1926:—

FIRSTLY:—For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the wards: MONDAY, THE 25TH JANUARY, 1926.

SECONDLY.—For the Elections by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association:—

MONDAY, THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1926.

THIRDLY.—For the Fellows' Election:—

TUESDAY, THE 16TH FEBRUARY, 1926.

Printed forms of nomination papers for the Ward Elections can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to them on application at the Commissioner's Office at any time within 7 days previous to the day fixed for the Ward Elections, and up to 4 p.m. on the day of Elections.

As regards nominations, attention is invited to Section 26 of the Municipal Act. It will be observed that the day fixed for the Ward Elections is the day on which nomination papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's office before 5 p.m. (B.T.)

The date for the election of the co-opted Councillors will be notified hereafter.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Muni. Commr's. Office.
Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1925.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., LTD., (In Vol. Liquidation) will REMOVE to No. 84, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY as from 1st day of January, 1926.

MANILAL MOHANLAL,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1925.
P2354

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of stationery and paper, etc., required for the year 1933 (1926-27). Firms desiring to tender can have the list of articles from the undersigned.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.
Bhupinder State Press and
Stationery Department, Patiala.
24724

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a FULL TIME LECTURER IN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY for the B. J. Medical School, Poona. Pay Rs. 400—20—800. No private practice allowed. Applications, with copies of testimonials of previous experience, should reach the undersigned by the 31st January, 1926.

R. F. STEEL,
M.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.),
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
B. J. Medical School, Poona.
24723

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. HAJI JOOSAB HAJI DADA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any portion thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, exchange, trust, gift, inheritance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 38, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Narayan Dhuru Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 45 7/9 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 579, New No. 7815, Old Survey No. 2892, New Survey No. 1295 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 919 and Street No. 14 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Narayan Dhuru Street, on on towards the West by the Sweepers passage and on or towards the North by the property of Esmail Haji Mahomed Dawood and on or towards the South by the property of Omar Khamisa Dalal.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1925.
Messrs. PATHARE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24722

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MAHOMED YUSUF HAJI MACKI has contracted to purchase from Bai RABIABAI, widow of Moosa Haji Junas Nurani, the undermentioned property. The said property is being sold by the said Rabiabai under an Order of the Honourable High Court of Bombay, dated 24th April, 1925, in Suit No. 1788 of 1918 wherein the said Rabiabai is the Plaintiff and Haroon Tar Mahomed and another are defendants. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Palkhiwalla Building at 33, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 140 5/9 square yards, be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 7227 and 7065, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay and on the Northern side of Dontad Cross Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 2097 (2) and Street Old Nos. 26-28 and New Nos. 216 and bearing New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/2952 and Cadastral Survey No. 1072, Mandvi Division, and bounded as follows: on the East by Sweeper's Passage, on the West by a Gully, on the North by another property and on the South by Dontad Cross Road.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1925.
HABIB R. PARPIA,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24719

TO MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

NOTICE.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION was on the 29th September, 1925, on the application of THE CALICO PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., granted by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind restraining The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd, from purchasing, importing for sale, delivering, publishing for sale or effecting sales in British India of any goods bearing Designs Nos. 1906 and 1908 Registered in Class 13 by the said The Calico Printers' Association, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911) or any colourable imitation thereof. The Court further ordered that the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. should pay Rs. 1,000 by way of damages as well as the costs of the Action.

WARNING.

The designs which the said The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., have infringed are the exclusive property of the Calico Printers' Association, Limited, and proceedings will forthwith be taken against any persons, firm or Company infringing the said Designs by printing them, or either of them, or any colourable imitation thereof on Cotton Piece Goods.

Dated the 20th day of November, 1925.
C. C. LEWIS,
Solicitor,
Agent for
Boote Edgar and Rylands, Manchester, England, Solicitors for the said The Calico Printers' Association, Limited.
C24702

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF TOYS AND SHOP FURNITURE ETC., OF MESSRS. BEHRAM & COY,

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 933 of 1925, (Karanjia vs. Irani) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 22nd proximo at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Carnac Road, opposite Crawford Market:—

The stock-in-trade of Toys and shop furniture, etc., of the firm of Messrs. Behram and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A TANK FACTORY WITH ALL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS ETC., BELONGING TO MESSRS. GAJANAN AND COY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2594 of 1925 (Hastimal vs Narayan) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th proximo at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Falkland Road:—

The stock-in-trade of a Tank Factory with all machinery, implements, etc., lying therein belonging to Messrs. Gajanan and Co.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY THE 24TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Dubash Estate, in "Mehta Mansions" valuable furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suite, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cabinets, writing tables, wall clocks, etc., etc.

The property of W. Steel, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

FREE. FREE.
"Way to Health and Happiness."
If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause, please apply for our free literature.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
Post Box 11435 CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Week! Last Week!!

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI

Grant Road.

THE

New Elphinstone Theatre

X'MAS-PROGRAMME

THURSDAY the 24th at 3 P. M. (S. T.)

CHOUDAVE-RATNA

(Taming of the Shrew)

FRIDAY the 25th at 3 P. M. (S. T.)

BHAWA-BANDHAN

SATURDAY the 26th at 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)

CHOUDAVE-RATNA

(Taming of the Shrew)

SUNDAY the 27th at 3 P.M. (S. T.)

BHAWA-BANDHAN

Booking open at the Theatre.

MANAGER,
B. L. PETHE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND X'MAS WEEK

Extra Special Programme

IN

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,

TARDEO, GRANT ROAD.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the

MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR, BARODA STATE

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

THURSDAY, 24-12-'25. at 3 P. M.

"MANAPMAN"

FRIDAY, 25-12-'25 at 3 P. M.

"EKACHA PYALA"

SATURDAY, 26-12-'25 at 3 P. M.

"MUKNAYAK"

SUNDAY, 27-12-'25 at 3 P. M.

"SWYAMWAR."

ATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.

MANAGER.

COMING ! ! COMING ! ! COMING ! !

ONLY FOR FOUR PERFORMANCES.

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

KIRLOSKAR SANGIT MANDALI

at RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

ON

THURSDAY, 24-12-25 at 3 P. M.
FRIDAY 25-12-25 at 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, 26-12-25 at 3 P. M.

EW DRAMA ! NEW DRAMA ! !

"RAJ RANJAN"

(By Mr. Y. N. TIPNIS)

Tickets can be had from the Madhavashram, Girgaum, from Sunday.

S. N. CHAPEKAR, B. A.,
Proprietor.

HANDSOME ADDITION

TO THE

Extra Special Handsome Programme

of the XMAS WEEK.

Mr. V. B. PENDHARKAR

will present

THE PREMIER ARTIST

Mr. GANPATRAO BODAS

IN

SAUNSHAYAKALLOL as FALGUNRAO

AND IN

MANAPMAN as LAXMIDHAR.

SPECIAL XMAS PROGRAMME!

OF BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE

LALITKALADARSH MANDALI

THURSDAY, 24th instant 8-30 P. M.

RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA

FRIDAY, 25th instant 3-30 P. M.

SAUNSHAYAKALLOL

SATURDAY, 26th instant 8-30 P. M.

MANAPMAN

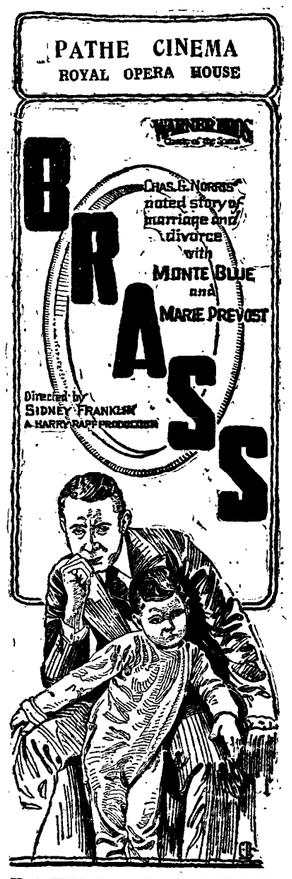
SUNDAY, 27th instant 3-30 P. M.

SATTECHE GULAM.

at the BOMBAY THEATRE GRANT ROAD

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE



PATHE GAZETTE

Time 6-30 & 10 p. m.

To-Day CHANGE OF PROGRAMME To-Day

the

Well-known Devotional Pictur

AJAMIL.

Produced by the | KOHINUR FILM CO.,

will be screened at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

NEW CHARNI ROAD.

USUAL TIME and MODERATE RATES

GRAND X'MAS WEEK

Monstrous Programme

Daily 2—Shows—2 Daily
5-30 P. M. & 9-30 P. M.

Prof. PARASRAM'S

LION CIRCUS.

Location—Crawford Market

SEE—SPECIAL FEATURES—SEE

8 EDUCATED ELEPHANTS 8

Dare Devil Jack's Leap for Life with Overland Car.

Distance—35 feet—Distance

J. CARSON,
Gen. Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Sharda Film Co.'s Film

BAJIRAO MASTANI

TIME and RATES AS USUAL

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 23.

Homestead, Chapman, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24.

Olympia, Coldwell, Liverpool.
Khandala, Downing, Durban.
Sunland, Gillies, Adelaide.
Tacoma Maru, Kojima, Kobe.
Cape Ortegal, McMaster, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Dec. 23.

Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer Chindwara for Calcutta.
Steamer Tabristan for Hamburg.
Steamer Billiton for Hamburg.
Steamer Zayani for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, December 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Havildar 3086 N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
1 Werdenfels 3852 Karachi 30/12 L. Edward.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London 2/1, M M and Co.
5 Mirzapore 4135 China 31/12 M M & Co
F F Campbell & Co.
6 Begum 3656 Java 26/12 M. M. and Co.
7 Alleppo 2520, Barcelona, N.F., J F and Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Kobe, 27/12, N Y Kaisha.
9 Razmak 4937 Aden 26/2 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3702 Durban 23/12 M M & Co.
13 Homestead 4122 N.F., Vol Bros.
14 Pilsna 4823 Trieste 1/1 L. Trieste & Co.
15 Tacoma Maru 3642 Japan 23/12 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chindwara 3307 NF NF M. M. and Co.
1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 18/12 S. Hassam and Co.
2 Cl. Chaltan, 2100, M Coast, 30/12, J F and Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha, Kaisha.
9 Homefield, 3228, M Coast, N F, M M and Co.
12 and 13 Cape Certegal, 3136 Rangoon, 22/12, S S N Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 30/12, M M and Co.
15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 23/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C and R Shinnoh Maru 3582 York 6/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Hanildar 3086 Colombo 28/12 T. M. & Co.
F Ogarda, 3038, Cal. 16/12 M M and Co.
G Skuld 649 Bangkok 20/12 F F C & Co.
K Jalatarang 1464 N.F., N.F. S S N Co Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
P. Zorilla 3139 Karachi 26/12 M. M. and Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 23.

S S Shirala from London, Agents M M and Co:—47 cases toilet soap, 48 cases olive and castor oil, 67 cases aluminium circles, 27 cases medicinal goods, 88 cases colour, 39 cases preserves, 80 cases chlorate of calcium, 122 cases spirit varnish and oil varnish, 31 cases quinine, 115 cases 125 drums sanitary fluid, 287 cases cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, 33 cases aluminium discs, 198 cases arrow root, pearl barley and salt etc, 87 cases raisins, sugar, olives, castor oil etc, 82 cases ink, 234 cases beer, 33 cases whisky, 67 cases Mellin's and Infant's food, 195 cases O'stores and vinegar, 28 cases hams, beacon and cheese, 45 cases champaigne, 100 cases brass discs, 170 cases common soap, 400 cases gin, 266 cases wines, 44 cases cartridges, 71 cases cigarettes, 65 cases spirits, 35 cases metal polish, 20 cases boric acid, 32 cases photo plates and papers, 59 cases grapes, 70 cases Scott's emulsion, 21 cases earthenware, 20 cases brandy, 100 cases wincarnis, 287 cases medicines and medicinal cream, 271 cases jams and biscuits, 26 cases paper, 3000 pieces zinc plates, 1098 pieces stone ware jars, 23 cases 60 packages provision, 68 crates play wood seats and chairs, 205 coils copper wire, 18 cases 52 bales paper and envelope, 12 bales cork, 24 bales second hand clothing, 84 bales life jackets, 220 bales old newspaper, 73 cases 4714 kegs 58 drums paint, 400 boxes kippers and finnans, 50 bundles boot polish, 4035 drums linseed oil, 60 bands cylinder oil, 13 cases 230 drums paint oil and varnish, 58 cases 4 barrels filtrate engine lubricating oil, 160 kegs litharge, 27 coils wire rope, 100 coils wire, 300 boxes empty soda water bottles, 345 loose empty acid jars, 45 pieces and plugs pumps, 42 drums tar, 17 bales canvas, 14 bags gum, 16 cases tinned fish, 20 drums carbolic powder, 2 drums white oil, 2 barrels transformer oil, 20 cases syrup, 140 kegs white lead, 26 bundles blankets, 19 bundles second-hand clothing, 21 cases card boards, 12 cases stationery, 16 cases gripe water.

From Middlesborough:—37 bales paper, 40 bundles fish plates, 102 bundles galvanised sheets, 1528 bundles galvanised C sheets, 674 bundles steel sheets, 90 bundles 122 pieces brass rods, 178 pieces bintye work, 95 pieces channel and joists, 87 pieces steel flats and angles, 54 pieces plates, 166 cases distance pieces, 25 drums tar, 49 loose iron bars, 12 loose 10 bundles steel plates, 10 casks old files.

From Antwerp:—5 cases cheese, 25 cases wire, 27 cases wall tiles, 1080 cases window glass, 25 cases glue, 32 cases nails, 312 bags bolts and nuts, 100 bags broken tiles, 190 bundles tubes, 600 bundles sicepers, 1380 bundles steel hoops, 1000 bundles steel sheets, 2280 nong steel angles and joists, 100 pieces buffers, 12 cases glass ware, 250 D/bags nitrate of soda, 10 cases playing cards.

From New York:—6 cases shoes, 140 bales rubber tyres.

From Boardeaux:—95 cases wine, 235 cases brandy, 2 cases fruits.

From Hamburg:—2 case toys, 3 cases aluminium ware.

From Port Said:—6 cases olives, 2 cases pickles, 1 case herrings.

From Havre:—15 cases champaigne.

S S Nizam from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—573 kegs paint, 419 bales paper, 500 bags sugar, 109 bags nuts, 240 bales cotton, 47 bales 34 bundles cotton waste, 80 bales gunnies or H cloth, 94 pieces iron fitting, 453 pieces iron pipes, 24 cases medicine, 18 cases ink, 19 chests tea, 10 cases syrup.

From Tuticorin:—26 cases tea, 176 bundles empty gunnies, 5 bags cardamoms.

From Cochin:—194 kollies 20 cases hooka shells, 8 crates wood boxes.

From Calicut:—337 bags cocoanuts, 49 H/chests tea.

From Tellicherry:—315 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—24 bags pepper, 6 bundles sandal wood, 2 bales cotton piece-goods.

From Madras:—3 cases springs, 8 bundles gunnies.

From Pondicherry:—22 bundles cotton waste, 23 cases tools.

From Colombo:—51 bags arecanuts, 2 drums dyestuff.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Dec. 23. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 1.		57 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Dec. 23. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	3	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		86 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kiai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		62 8 0

METALS

London, Dec. 22.

English best Selected Copper £33 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 1/6
Copper Braziers £75
Yellow Metal £70
Hard Spelter £32 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8
Tin Block £284 3/4

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Soda Caustic	18 0 0
Soda Sulphide	10 4 0
Soda Bichromate	27 0 0
Salt Aniline	0 9 0
Salt Antimony	0 8 3
Salt Epsom	4 4 0
Salt Glauber	4 0 0
Potash Chlorate	0 4 0
Chloride Magnesium	5 8 0
Chloride Zinc	19 8 0
Acid Acetic	0 7 3
Acid Oxalic	23 0 0
Sago Flour	12 8 0
Farina	14 4 0
Alumina Sulphate	7 0 0
Litharge	39 0 0
Alum of Chrome	16 0 0
Bleaching Powder	11 0 0

...Market is quiet. Fluctuations are practically nil. Demand kept very poor. Farina declined to Rs. 14/- in view of large arrivals from Holland. Home price kept steady at Rs. 16/10/0 per ton c.i.f. Bombay.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Alizarine 20 p.c. Cow Rs. 67.
—Do—Lunger Rs. 67.
—Do—I. P. Rs. 65.
—Do—Big Pac Rs. 58
Naphthol A. S. Rs. 6.
—Do—A. S. B. S. Rs. 7
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/8
—Do—Violet Rs. 5/12.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5/6.
Malachite Green Rs. 3/2.
Indigo Rs. 1/12/
Crysophinine Rs. 4/10.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/8.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/11.
Tone and Remarks:—
Business is very nominal. Prices are steady. Genuine purchasers get concessions. Nephthols, Congo Red, Magenta Crystals and Alizarines saw some business. Miscellaneous Dyes are quiet.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Vaida Maha—Opening 0.1-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Ready:—71-14
Vaida Posh Opening 71/9, Lowest 71/7 At 6 p.m. 71/7
Vaida Maha Opening 71/4, Lowest 71/1, At 6 p.m. 71/1.
Vaida Fagan Opening 71, Lowest 70/15, At 6 p.m. 70/15
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh Opening 0/0/0
Vaida Maha Opening 0/15/0
Tone—Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A 1/6 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 970.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A Frcs. 1035
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1020
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 d/st D P Rs. 114.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 8/4
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85
London—Paris Frcs. 132.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.12.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.60.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was dull-steady.

London, Dec. 22.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady
Bar Gold £4.4.11 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 13/16 quiet.

London, Dec. 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 47.
Bar Silver Spot 31 13/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 13/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3rd instant.
Bars sold £320,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	209
Japan	118
Singapore	156¾

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 22.

Oslo 18.08.
Amsterdam 24.01.
Switzerland 72.07.
Belgium 25.13.

London, Dec. 22.

Exchange—Belgium 106.98
—Do—Athens 376.00

London, Dec. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 132.25.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.36.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.22.

New York, Dec. 22.

Demand Bills 4.84.56.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

3 months 4 7/8 per cent.
6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 1/4 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 13 11/16

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-3.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-3
National Bank Bar Gold 21.6.6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21.4.0.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 71-12-0
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-9-0
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-1-0

London, Dec. 22.

Bar gold ready sh. 84/11
Silver ready d. 31.13.
Silver forward d. 31.13
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Nothing doing. India and China were buyers at lower rates. Market uncertain but at present steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £85 5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 3/8—1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 1/4+1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100¼ unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104½ unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent £54½ unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66¼+1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 3/8—1/8

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Ready:—21.3.
Vaida Posh—Opening 21-3, at 6 p.m. 21.2.
Vaida Maha—Opening 21.3.9, at 6 p.m. 21-3-9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh—Opening 0.1.0.

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Dec. 23.

A further drop of 8 to 15 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points down.

A moderate decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2/- lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 343/-. At the opening Commission and Japanese Houses and Jobbers were free sellers and prices gradually gave way to Rs. 337½. On scattered buying the market recovered to Rs. 340/- but again eased to Rs. 337½ on general selling and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 339. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 339½ and closed steady at Rs. 342½. Japanese Houses and Shroffs were buyers for Broach.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 316 and gradually declined to Rs. 310½ in sympathy with the decline in Broach and on selling by Bazar Operators. Buying by Shroffs caused values to recover to Rs. 315/- and the market closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 314/- and eased at Rs. 308½ on Offices and Shroffs selling and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 311 1/4. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 265 and Rs. 269 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was very poor.

To-day's tenders are nil.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations 6 p.m.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May 342.
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan 268½
Fully Good Bengal March 271½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan 317.
Fine Oomra March 314½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

M G Bengal and S. Punjab Superfine 285, Fine 280, F. Good 270.

M. G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 335, Fine 325, F. Good. 315

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1. Superfine 355, Fine 345, F. Good 335.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2. Superfine 347, Fine 337, F. Good 327.

M. G. Khandesh Superfine 325, Fine 315, F. Good 305, Good 295.

M. G. Mathia Fine 285, F. Good 275, Good 265.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May 339.
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan 266
Fully Good Bengal March 270.
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan 315
Fine Oomra March 312

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

	Ready	New. Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.GG ...	300	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	290	280
Bengal F.G.M.G.	275	270
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	290	285
—Do—F.G.M.G.	275	.....
Punjab Americans M.G.	360/55	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	340/55	315
Nagpur Fine M.G.	340/55	315
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/40	335
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	325/40	335
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	320/30	330
Amraoti Fine M.G.	325/40	327
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	325/35	327
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	335/25	320
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/25	320
Dharwar S.G.	335	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/60	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/300	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/50	.....
Cambodia M.G.	410/15	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd December, 1925.

Cotton	23805 Bales.
Wheat	5765 Cwts.
Linseed	2147 ,,
Rape, etc.,	692 ,,
Gingellyseed	3490 ,,
Poppyseed	163 ,,
Groundnuts	9025 ,,
Castorseed	1112 ,,
Rice	17043 ,,
Myraboltams	1758 ,,
Cottonseed	15954 ,,
Grain	1874 ,,
Juwar	1145 ,,
Barley	337 ,,
Bajri	3320 ,,
Coal	1234 Tons.

LINSEED

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec./Jan. done and sellers £19 3/4

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May sellers £18 3/8

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Dec. value 33

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Jan./April value 33

Tone:—Weak and easier only small business at easier rates.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,874	1,06,198	31,639
Central India	3,802	79,046	9,152
Barsi and Nagar	1,539	43,798	18,567
Hyderabad-Gaorani	359	13,558	5,695
Berar	5,207	1,01,354	93,398
Central Provinces	2,551	47,852	52,995
Total Oomras	16,352	3,92,106	2,11,436
Dholera	3,542	57,442	17,179
N.W. Provinces	825	1,0 ,011	68,645
Rajputana	399	25,132	8,281
Sind-Punjab	2,394	63,699	87,605
Broach	—	1	992
Coompta & Dharwar	—	12,201	3,479
Westerns-Northerns	103	6,864	6,624
Coconada	—	1,469	803
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6,441	5,189
Persian	—	1,089	633
American	—	143	6,588
Egyptian and African	190	27,516	21,225
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	352	3,485
Total	23,805	7,00,536	4,47,112

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th Dec. This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,729	1,16564	61,342
Japan & China	9,972	1,79,102	2,36,295
Coast Ports	—	7,601	5,735
Up-country by Rail	—	3,388	7,155
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	63,347	21,854
Total	14,631	3,75,002	3,32,385

COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.
Universal Standard 9.72 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 16.70.
New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	18.40
March	18.69
May	18.41
New York Noon Call—	
January	18.40
March	18.71
May	18.42
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
January	18.48
March	18.17

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	9.47—.07
March	9.50—.07
May	9.54—.06
July	9.53—.06
October	9.39—.04
December	9.32—.04

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Future Delivery Prices:—

December	9.46 —.01
January	9.46 —.02
March	9.49 —.02
May	9.51 —.03
July	9.50 —.03
October	9.34 —.04

EGYPTIANS

January	15.70—.20
March	15.77—.13
January	15.55 —.20
March	15.60 —.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

December	16.00—.15
January	15.75—.15
February	15.75—.15
March	15.80—.10
April	15.85—.10
May	15.90—.10
June	15.95—.10
July	16.00—.05
August	16.05—.05
September	16.20—.05
October	16.45—.05
November	16.40—.05

Tone of Manchester slow cloth demand inactive.
Tone of yarns flat prices weak.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

December	9.47—.06
January	9.48—.06
February	9.46—.07
March	9.51—.06
April	9.50—.07
May	9.54—.06
June	9.52—.07
July	9.53—.06
August	9.46—.05
September	9.43 .06
October	9.38—.05
November	9.33—.05
December	9.31—.05

Tone:— Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Dec. 22

Scinde, "Good"	6.85
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.25
Scinde, "Fine"	7.65
Bengal "Good"	6.95
Bengal, "Fully Good"	7.35
Bengal, "Fine"	7.75
Oomra, "Good"	7.55
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.95
Oomra, "Fine"	8.35
Broach, "Good"	8.05
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.45
Broach, "Fine"	8.85

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Dec. 22

COTTON.—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 71,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 16,000
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000
Futures at New York—

January	18.35—.12
March	18.66—.09
May	18.39—.08
July	18.00—.15

Spot Cotton at New York, 19.15—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.77 unchanged.
Futures at New Orleans—

January	18.48—.02
March	18.15—.06

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17½
Demand Bills 4.84.56
Foreign Mined 69.

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 22.

Futures at New York—

January	18.35—.12
March	18.56—.09
May	18.39—.08
July	18.00—.15

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Cotton Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	9.48—.06
March	9.51—.06
May	9.54—.06
July	9.53—.06

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 22.

Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. 60/6 Dec/Jan sellers, dull inactive.
Rozario Santa Fe 62½ lbs. 60 J/F not offered.
Tone:—Firm, few offers and inactive.
Australian 60 Dec/Jan Value dull, buyers reserved.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £20 5/8 Dec/Jan sellers, 16 5/8 Jan/Feb paid.
Tone:—Weak lower only, quiet trade at decline.
Cottonseed Bombay New Crop £8 1/8 Dec/Jan nearest value.
Castorseed Bombay £18 5/8 Dec/Jan dull inactive.
Linseed Bombay £20½ Dec/Jan nominal.
Rapeseed Ferozepore usual bold per ton £21 D/J sellers.
Rapeseed Toria per ton £20½ D/J sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat per ton nominal.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore per ton £20 D/J nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull rathetr lower.
Yellow Cawnpore £23½ D/J sellers.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/1 per Cwt.
TShipment November sh. 16/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November sh. 16/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-Mar. sh. 15/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept. sh. 15. per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December sh. 15/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-Mar. sh. 15/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 22.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta 16 Jan/March sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta 14/9 July/Sept Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay 14/11½ July/Sept sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi 15/0½ July/Sept sellers.
Tone:—Quiet slow not much demand.

BEET SUGAR.

London, Dec. 22.

Mr. F. O. Licht's revised estimate of the German Beet Sugar Crop is 1,630,000 tons making total estimate of the Europenn Beet Sugar Crop as 7,482,000 tons.

Cuban Sugar Nov./Dec. sellers 11/1½
Cuban Sugar N/D sellers 11/1½

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 22.

Karachi Barley nominal.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS

22nd December 1925

Week ending 12th Dec.

	1925 Bales.	1924 Bales
Calcutta	1938	1014
Bombay	117099	89200
Karachi	49996	29042
Madras	2430	Nil
Rangoon	—	—
Tuticorin	129	Nil
Total	171492	119256

EXPORTS

Week ending 12th Dec.

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
Calcutta	63138	11276
Bombay	26734	23691
Karachi	1686	274
Madras	4094	3265
Rangoon	566	203
Tuticorin	—	—
Total	96218	—

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 12th Dec.

	1925	1924
Calcutta	7228	8360
Bombay	494850	284495
Karachi	229725	112 53
Madras	39166	364
Rangoon	—	—
Tuticorin	9947	11
Total	780916	405358

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 12th Dec.

	1925	1924
Calcutta	7755	..
Bombay	287491	257904
Karachi	9 973	51178
Madras	31225	50 2
Rangoon	14280	11564
Tuticorin	42818	17490
Total	475548	—

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

week ending 21st des. 1925	1924	1st Sept. to 21st dec. 1925	1924
2294	9965	12100	10069

EXPORTS from KARACHI

week ending 14th Dec.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	Nil	496
Continent	4035	209 1
China	3800	Nil
Japan	19200	Nil
Bombay	2325	7888
U. S. A.	200	Nil
Total	29550	29285

1st Sept. to 14th Dec.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	2195	1403
Continent	58317	49311
China	5450	Nil
Japan	24842	Nil
Bombay	8376	19892
U. S. A.	1475	Nil
Total	100655	69906

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

22nd December 1925

	1925-26 Bales	1924-25 Bales	Difference Bales
RECEIPTS 16th to 21st Dec.	58122	54536	+4086
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 21st Dec.	676731	439231	+237500
SHIPMENTS 16th to 21st Dec.			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	6680	3102	+3578
China, Japan and Coast Ports	38360	18997	+14363
Total	40040	22099	+17941
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 1st Dec.			
United Kingdom	8366	4552	+3814
Continent	113639	59822	+53817
China	29941	5130	+24811
Japan	180721	249762	—69041
Coast Ports	7601	6133	+1442
U. S. A.	450	70	+380
Total	340718	325475	+15243
Afloat in harbour Europe.	2872	2443	+429
,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	74912	37483	+37454

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 11th Dec. Bales.	1st Sept to 11th Dec Bales
Madras	2,055	82,324*
Bombay	18,081	10,6737
Sind	5,780	41,353
Bengal	164	875
U. P.	10,836	13,7555*
Punjab	59,084	295,015
C. P.	21,990	59,714*
Berar	33,953	10,3281*
N.W. Provinces	Nil.	1,072
Ajmer-Merwara	4 038	17,719
Burma	1745 (upto 4th Dec.)	19,857
Total	1,57,729	8,66,062

* Adjusted

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 22.

Para Up River Fine Spot 48 Jan/Feb. Tone:—Weaker.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 46½ Dec. paid value.

Tone:—Irregular after firm on some bear covering closed steadily moderate business. Ribbed Smoked Sheets 46½ paid value.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Market open at about the closing rates and remained very steady especially big bears covering. Bulls were buying freely next settlement and thus caused the bear to cover the sale at a higher rate. The undertone of the Bazar is healthier.

Market will reopen on Monday the 4th prox.

In cash shares Banks and Cement shares are steady. Imperials fully paid and quarter 1472/8 and 382/8 respectively.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	70 8
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	77
Imperial	500	40	1472 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	382 8
Union	7½	—	3 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	—	10 8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32 4
Indian Cement O.	350	—	47 8
Katni Cement O.	100	—	55
Katni Cement D.	40	—	120
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.o.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.o.	141
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.o.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.o.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	76
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.o.	78
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.o.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	86 8
Sind Light	100	6 p.o.	157
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	617 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o	68
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	121 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205
Scindia Steam	30	—	9 1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	537 8
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	910
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	100
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.o.	59
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	906 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	920
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	380
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	515
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	945
Indian Cotton	125	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	200 xD
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550
New P'ince of Wales	500	61	790
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	142 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	7
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	410
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	112 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	41
British Burma Petroleum	100		5 4
	Sh. 8	—	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		178
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	315
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	—	90
Tata Iron Pref.	100	—	25 4
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	51 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	17
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500
Jupiter	15	—	4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 2
Oriental Life	50	30 p.o.	810
Vulcan	10	—	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	9 8
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	345
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	860
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	490
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20
Century	100	20	413 4
Central India O.	100	16	435
Central India P.	500	5 p.o.	402 8
Ceylon	100	..	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	127 8
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	200
Currimbhoy	250	—	340
David	500	—	370
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	21 25
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130
Mysore	50	5	123 12
New City of Bombay	100	10	22
New Great Eastern	200	10y	391 4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	467 8
Phoenix	100	15	457 8
Planet	100	—	11 8
Premier	100	—	48 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7300
Simplex	250	—	155
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50
Standard	500	100	1200
Swadeshi	100	18	447 8
Swan	100	50	180
Tata Mill O.	500	..	85
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1350
Vishnu P.	500	35	550
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530
Dawn	250	40	650
Diamond O.	100	—	5
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	277 8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	156 4
Elphinstone O.	100	—	29
Emperor Edward	500	—	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	836 4
Finlay	100	20	126 4
Framjee Petit	1000	—	550
Globe	100	—	40
Gokak	100	7	120
Gold Mohur	100	—	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1110
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	208 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	397 8
Indian Woollen	50	—	2
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	104
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	850
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4750
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	32 8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	121 4
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100
Mathradas	100	—	120

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 2.

Ahmedabad	390
Bombay Cotton	345
Bombay Dyeing	850, 865, 850, 869
Century	410, 416-4, 410, 410-4
Central India	458-12, 465, 458-12, 465
Colaba Land	125, 128-12, 125, 127-8
Orescent	200
Edward Sassoon	156-4
Fazulbhoy	828-12, 837-8, 829, 836-4
Finlay	126-4
Globe	40
Gokak	120
Indian Bleaching	207-8
Indore Malwa	395, 400, 393-12 397-8
Kohinoor	850
Madhowjee	128-12
Mathuradas	120
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	123-12
New Great	298-4, 305-4, 296-4, 301-4
Pabaney	260
Pearl	468-12, 468-12, 468-12, 467-8
Phoenix	447-8
Simplex	155, 158-12 155, 156-9
Swadeshi	446-4, 448-12, 446-4, 447-8
Swan Mills	180
Tata Mill	70

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	142-8
BombaySteam	121-4
,, Tram Co., Ord	100
Bundi Cement	10-8
Indian Cement	47-8
Central India Mining	32-8
Katni Cement Ord.	55
Shivrajpur	50-4
Tata Hydro	898-12, 907-8, 898-12, 906-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	59, 57-8, 49-5, 51-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	16-8, 17-4 16-17

SHARES.

London, Dec. 22.

Hongkong Bank £123½.
Chartered Bank £21.
National Bank £46½.
P. and O. Bank £8 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 98/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/14.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Steady 3 1/2 per cent. Paper in demand.

PUNJAB STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Punjab Stock Exchange, Lahore, opened for business on Friday the 18th inst. in Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

The Share market has been very quiet during the period under reeview.

Names of recognised brokers are:—1. I. Ishar Das Piayara Lal, Bhargava Railway Road, Lahore. 2. Mr. Baij Nath Chopra, M.A., Ram Gali Lahore. 3. L. Shiv Ram Batta Merchantile Street, Lahore. 4. L. Raghunandan Lal Branderth Road, Lahore. 5. Mr. B. L. Batra Lakhshmi Investment Agency Lahore.

The following shares were mentioned:—1. The Punjab National Bank Ltd:. 2. The Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd: Lahore. 3. The Bengal Glass Works Ltd:. 4. The Bengal Insurance and Real Property Ltd:. 5. The Glace Kids Ltd:. 6. The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd:

C. M. PAREKH'S.

Jute:—Albion 440, Alliance 510,505 Anglo-India 390, Auckland 230, Barnagore 100, Bally 185, Birla 8, Belvedere 470, Budge-Budge 415, Caledonian 545, Chapdani 170, Clive 34/4 Craig 5, Chevoit 240, Dalhousie 358, Delta 485, Empire 50,49/8 Fort Gloster 869, Fort William 310, Gondalpara 830, Gourepore 870, Hukumchand 10, Hooghly 74/8, Howrah 37, Kamarhatty 555,538, Kankanarrah 455,459, Kelvin 760, Kinnison 950, Lansdowne 250, Lawrence 590,595 Lothian 370, Naihati 440, National 26, New Central 560, Northbrook 50/8 Nudea 48, Orient 785, Presidency 7, Reliance 63/8, 61/4 1/4, Soorah 27, Standard 380, Union 555, Waverly 7, Hessian 20/16, Jute 115/6.

Cotton:—Bowaria 350, Bengal Nagpur 25, Dunbar 200, Keshavram Cotton 4/12.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 5, Howra Oil 0-6-0, Hume Pipe 0-6-0 I. I. Still 22, Madon Theatres 3/8 Titagar Paper 5, Imperial Bank 1462, Imperial Conty. 374.

Remarks:—Market quiet. Market will be closed from 24th inst. to 3rd proximo on account of Christmas and New Year holidays. Re-opens on Monday (4th January).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Christmas Eve.
Bombay Winter Race Meeting: Third Day.

FRIDAY, December 25.

Banks closed: Christmas Day.
The P. and O. mail steamer China with the mails from London of Dec. 10 expected to arrive at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 26.

Banks closed: Boxing Day.
The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Dec. 24 (Thu.)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m.
Dec. 26 (Sat.)	7h. 9m.	6h. 9m.
Dec 25 (Fri.)	7h. 9m.	6h. 8m.
Dec. 27 (Sun.)	7h. 10m.	6h. 9m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

RADIO CLUB X'MAS PROGRAMME.

A special X'mas Programme arranged by Mr. Geo E. Ash will be transmitted from the Studio from 6 to 8 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Call Sign 2F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres. Tomorrow being Christmas Day, this Station will be closed.

GLORIA CHURCH BYCULLA.

For the celebration of Christmas there will be at the Gloria Church, to-day (Christmas Eve), Matins at 10 p.m. followed by solemn High Mass at midnight. The Right Rev. Mgr. S. O. Xavier, the Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun will officiate at both functions.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams to and from Tientsin are subject to delay and will be accepted at the sender's risk.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mulla Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Abdul Hoosein is standing as a candidate for the ensuing municipal elections from B. Ward.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEMN.

The Prince of Wales Museum will be closed to the public to-morrow (Friday) on account of Christmas.

POLICE ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Sub-Inspector Sawant placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, two Mahomedans who were alleged to have been loitering about the Currency Office for the past few days and obtained a remand against them pending police inquiries.

It appeared the accused Abdul Rahman and Ahmed Suraj were arrested on suspision on Tuesday by a police constable on duty at the Currency Office, who had been noticing them in different costumes and moving about the counters of the Currency Office. On Tuesday the accused came dressed as Hindus and were seen loitering inside the office. On failing to give a satisfactory explanation of themselves, they were arrested and the police discovered them to be Rampuris.

Mr. Sawant applied for time to make inquiries which was granted.

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TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 2-45 p.m.

GOORJEE	1
NAYIM	2
AFTAB	3

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 3-15 p.m.

BUDDER	1
MOOTRUB	2
YILDIZ	3

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Div. III.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 3-45 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD	1
WELDON	2
ARAB PRINCE	3

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 Furlongs. Time 4-15 p.m.

GEORGINA	1
ULSTER ALLY	2

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 4-45 p.m.

COURIER	1
HERON	2
BRASIDAS	3

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs. Time 5-15 p.m.

SAUCE	1
MARYLAND	2

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 9 Furlongs. Time 5-45 p.m.

HAWAM	1
HAZAL	2
SQUIRE	3

BETTY.

A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

Patrons of the Excelsior Theatre had a very late night on Wednesday when Betty was staged by the London Musical Comedy Company. The plot in brief is as follows. Owing to the wild life of his only son Gerrard, the Duke of Crowborough, insists that he must marry and settle down. To insult his father he marries Betty, a charming kitchen maid, whom he met by chance when she was summoned to amuse his friends. After the marriage Gerrard arranges to send his wife away to the country so as he may be able to continue his usual life. But he is forstalled by his father, who has taken a great liking to his daughter-in-law and settles all the property and money on to her. Pride drives Gerrard from his wife, but through the intrigues of Lord and Lady Payne, they meet and settle there differences in the usual way. Miss Arona Wynne as Betty may justly claim to have captured the hearts of her audience. Her singing possessed that quality of girlish purity and distinctness which never fails to attract. In singing "Somebody Loves Me, I Wish I Knew" she was rewarded with thunderous applause and had to appear in an encore. Her acting was supremely human especially in the closing stages when she sang to her husband "Dance With Me", and gradually drove away all resentment from his heart. Wallingford Tate deserves every praise for his lifelike representation of the selfish worldly husband, while Harrington Reynolds, of lunatic fame, and Charles Mason, that prince of idiotic expressions, provided the diversion which kept the audience in fits of laughter. The former represented that type of good natured snob who is always saying something foolish and is never at a loss when saying it. Charles Mason is just himself, when he takes the part of Achille Jotte, a costumier and general ladies' man. The debonair Don Gemmell appeared as Hillier a steward and Connie Milne with her infectious little smile fitted in well as the wife of Lord Playne. Elsie May as Estelle, a model, did not have much scope. The chorus was much in evidence and were certainly very good. The play which consisted of three acts drew into the morning when a very well satisfied crowd wended its way home.

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Kshatriya Nyati Nivas, GIRGAON.

ATHLETICS.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS.

APPACHOO WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual athletic sports meeting of the St. Xavier's College was held on the Oval last evening and provided a keen competition for the individual championship. After a close tussle Appachoo captured the honour with a total of 16 points, but Shirodkar and Sullivan with 12 points each gave him a run for his money. The champion specialised in the short races all of which he won in fine fashion. His quarter was especially well judged and watching Sullivan closely—who by the way, setting a cracking pace—he came up strongly in the straight and won by five yards. Sullivan obtained second place in the 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards and putting. The High Jump and Hurdles were won by Shirodkar who also got a couple of thirds. Although unorthodox in his style of taking the hurdles on alternate feet he attains speed on the flat which gives him a good lead. The Quarter mile for ex-students drew only two entries H. Kabir winning the race in good time. V. Cardozo the other competitor kept him close company for most of the journey but Kabir finished in his characteristic strong fashion. The one mile cycle race was a one man affair Dadiburjor winning from Baria with much to spare. What was perhaps the most amusing was the Professor's race which drew a large number of entries. It was a one-leg race and Professor Colaco just beat the Principal Father Duhr by the shortest of margins. Historians, mathematicians, scientists, essayists, all performed well and the race was a great success. The Relay Race resulted in an easy win for the St. Xavier's team. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided ang gave away the prizes. The arrangements were good and the programme was gone through without a hitch.

100 Yards.—(1) Appachoo, (2) Sullivan, (3) Shirodkar.

Long Jump.—(1) Pais (2) Ferreira, (3) Shirodkar.

High Jump.—(1) Shirodhar, (2) Fernandes, (3) Penha.

220 Yards.—(1) Appachoo, (2) Sullivan, (3) Ferreira.

120 Yards Hurdles.—(1) Shirodkar, (2) D'Costa, (3) Vajifdar.

440 Yards (Ex-students).—(1) Kabir, (2) Cardozo.

440 Yards.—(1) Appachoo, (2) Sullivan, (3) Ferreira.

Observation Race.—(1) Miss Bana, (2) Miss Nunis.

One Mile Cycle.—(1) Dadiburjor, (2) Bana, (3) Havelywalla.

Musical Chairs.—(1) Miss Bamboat, (2) Miss Pereira.

Half Mile.—(1) Mowjee, (2) Sahiyar, (3) Bhuleshkar.

Obstacle Race.—(1) D'Costa, (2) Bhuleshkar (3) Havelywalla.

Putting the Shot.—(1) Fernandez, (2) Sullivan, (3) Appachoo.

Relay Race (Inter-Collegiate).—(1) St. Xavier's College team—Appachoo, Sullivan, Fereira.

Professor's Race.—(1) Prof. Colaco, (2) Fr. Duhr.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—(1) Green, (2) Marshal, (3) Ferreira.

One Mile.—(1) Mowjee, (2) Sahiyar, (3) Parulkar.

The officials were:—

Hon. General Secretary—Terence Guido.

Refreshment Committee—Mr. A. K. Suntook, Mr. S. B. Gandhi, Mr. H. Raymond, Mr. Damian Pinto, Mr. S. Pereira, Mr. B. Tyabji, Mr. M. P. Samant.

Judges—Prof. C. D. Pinto, Prof. R. N. Bhagvat, Mr. B. K. Kalapesi.

Starter—Sgt.-Major E. P. Morris.

Clerk of the Course—Mr. S. Bhattacharjee.

Reception Committee—Prof. M. F. Colaco, Mr. Frank R. Moraes, Mr. Dominic Ferreira, Mr. Ahmed I. Rahimtoola, Mr. K. M. Desai, Mr. R. P. Pandit.

Groundsman—Mr. Mahadoo.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, wires from Multan Cantonment under date the 22nd December:—

"A collision occurred in Akalgarh station-yard at 10-20 this morning between the 35 Up Passenger and 228 Lown Goods trains. Two passengers were killed and ten injured. Through communication is blocked. Transhipment of passengers is being arranged. The block will probably be removed at about 8 p.m. to-day. An officers' joint enquiry is being held immediately.—A. P.

Lucknow.—At Tuesday's meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council a resolution was adopted without division recommending Government to make proposals in pursuance of the recommendations of the Commissioners Committee (appointed in 1922) to the Government of India for reduction in the number of divisional Commissioners.—A. P.

The next winter session of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held at Lahore on 11th, 12th and 13th January and if necessary on the 14th also.

The proposal for forming a Chamber of Commerce for Bihar has now materialised. It is proposed to organise the Chamber after the pattern of the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce.

Of the two candidates, U. Tok Kyi and Mr. F. R. Bomanji, for the seat in the Legislative Assembly, caused vacant by the resignation of Maung Kun, the latter having withdrawn, the former has been elected.

A Mauritius correspondent writes:—

Miss Ahmad Bibi Mahomodkhan who was the first Indian girl in Mauritius who had attained a high degree in learning and had bright prospects, died at her residence on 4th November last at the age of 16.

BHAGVATAR BROTHERS' MUSIC.

BOMBAY MUSIC LOVERS PRESENT PURSE.

A very successful musical concert was given by the Bhagvatar Brothers from Mysore and Travancore who are at present on a visit to this city, on Monday night, at Mr. Ibrahim Daud Kazi's "Pine Villa", Byculla, before a select gathering, when they were presented with gold medals and a purse by Mr. Vithaldas Dwarkadas.

The programme of music consisted of about a dozen South Indian melodies which the artists executed with such a wonderful mastery in technique and science that the whole gathering was enraptured and each piece was received with applause. After the finish of the 2st part of the programme, Sir Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy proposed that Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the leading citizen of Bombay should present the young artists with a purse and medals on behalf of the gathering. Mr. Jayakar while presenting the purse said that the honour of presenting it should have, in right, gone to Mr. Vithaldas Dwarkadas who was the moving spirit of that night's entertainment, but he being a very modest gentleman, he preferred to remain in the back ground. Mr. Jayakar then thanked Mr. Vithaldas for giving them an opportunity of hearing the very excellent and masterly concert of the three brothers. Mr. Vithaldas conceived an idea of starting a fund and set the ball rolling with the help of Seth Pasta. He thought that the response was quite in keeping with the reputation of Bombay as the total sum realised was about Rs. 2,400 which was to be presented to the three brothers in the form of gold medals and a purse. He then referred to the excellent display given by the artists and wished that they would give the Bombay public many such opportunities of hearing them whenever they visited Bombay.

Mr. Ayyar on behalf of the artists thanked the gathering for their appreciation of what little they could do and also for the handsome medals and the substantial purse.

The 2nd part of the programme was then gone through and was much appreciated and the Company parted at about 1-30 a.m. after a very delicious treat of excellent music.

PROF. PARASRAM'S CIRCUS.

Prof. Parasram's circus, located near Crawford Market, has been attracting large crowds. The trained elephants, horses and tigers provided some thrilling sensation to the spectators. The Phillipine girls who performed clever tricks on cycle earned continuous applause and so did Mr. Carson by his accurate shooting and motor car jump in mid-air.

JAMES McGRATH LD. ENTERPRISES.

"Our Cabaret" which had such a phenomenally successful tour in the East and in India particularly sailed for Home last Saturday and Mr. James McGrath and a party of friends were there at the Quayside to wish them "Au revoir" as it is by no means good bye to this talented company for before sailing Messrs. James McGrath, Ld., entered into contracts with both Mr. Selleck and Mr. Chamier to bring out two similar entertainments with a new personell during 1926. Mr. Chamier will bring out a new "Our Cabaret" during July next year and Mr. Shelleck will also organise a new style show called the "The Peepshow" next October. Both these attractions will tour the principal towns of England before sailing for India. Commencing on January 2nd, James McGrath, Ld., will introduce to Bombay, audiences the English Whimsical Wizard, Frederic Culpitt and his Vaudeville Co. Culpitt was schooled in the famous Home of Mystery, Maskelyn's Theatre, London, where he holds the record for length of stay, having played there for four years in succession. Even the famous Maskelyne himself did not appear for so long a period at his own theatre.

It is both interesting and relieving to notice that in the matter of prices of admission, instead of raising them when an expensive artist arrives here they are going to lower them in order to reach the widest public possible. Stalls are Rs 4/4 and 3 and the Circle Rs. 2, and 1. All seats from Rs. 2 upwards are bookable which is a distinct innovation for Bombay.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ramji Bharmal, a Hindu merchant, appeared on Wednesday and charged Mr. H. W. Green, Claims Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Churchgate, with cheating in respect of Rs. 50. In the course of his information the complainant stated on about the 14th July, 1924, the accused represented to him that a lottery of his motor car was to be drawn by the end of August, 1924, and that he should purchase at least five tickets from him at Rs. 10 each. Believing in accused's representations, the complainant paid Rs. 50 and bought five tickets, but the lottery having not been drawn so far and the accused giving evasive replies, the complainant charged as aforesaid.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

IDEALS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

MR. HYDARI'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

Mr. A. Hydari, the Finance Minister, Hyderabad State in the course of his Convocation Address at the Convocation of the Punjab University held at Lahore on 19th December said:—It seems to me that our present system, in its ideals as well as in the details of its administration, has been unduly dominated by "the idols of the tribe" which have ruled in England at particular periods of her educational and political history and which were the governing principles of the educationists who came out here in the last century. The result of this has been that, nurtured and fostered within our present educational system, there have grown a series of considerations and ideas of a stereotyped character, which affect all our discussions concerning modern University reform, making it difficult for the Universities to realize and get rid of many of the larger evils now inherent in the system. A most searching inquiry conducted from the most liberal standpoint, quite unframmelled by existing preconceived notions, into this problem, which is of such primary and overwhelming importance, is therefore urgently called for; and in preference to a good many Commissions which are every year formed to investigate different problems, I should very much like to have a strong Royal Commission on Indian Education constituted, the scope of enquiry of which should not be confined merely to the requirements of any one University or any particular stage, but should embrace the whole field, of Indian education. Having on it a European personnel of wide experience and knowledge and of the standing which the members of the Calcutta Commission possessed, and also outstanding representatives of all shades of political and educational thought in India, the recommendations of a Commission so constituted, if unanimous, would command universal acceptance, and if not unanimous, would at least reveal different authoritative points of view upon the different questions, so that its report would be a comprehensive and valuable guide for Indian educationists and administrators. Such a Commission would have within the scope of its enquiries most of the problems to which I have invited, and shall in the course of this address invite, attention.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

If you asked me what in my opinion constitutes the chief weakness of our present educational methods, I should reply without the slightest hesitation that it is the employment of a language other than the student's mother-tongue as the principal medium of instruction. Proficiency in a foreign tongue—by which term I merely mean a language other than the boy's mother-tongue without importing into it any other idea—proficiency in a foreign tongue is set before the youth of India as the main objective and the mark of education. The waste of mental energy, the double strain upon young minds, entailed by the process of instruction in a foreign language, is enormous and irreparable, since it is imposed on boys at the most receptive and impressionable age; they will never learn so readily again as they learn at the age of highest receptivity when in our present system a foreign language is interposed between them and the knowledge they have to acquire.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

You must all have heard at least some rumour of the great experiment which we, in Hyderabad, under the enlightened patronage of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, are making—I mean the Osmania University. There English is given the position of a compulsory second language, its right position in the case of Indian students. I do not wish any one to think on that account that we, in the Nizam's Dominions, are opposed to modern education in general or to English education in particular. But we have realized, a little—and I think only a little—before the rest of India that the debt we owe to English education—a debt which I have always felt to be so deep as to leave in my mind feelings almost akin to worship for those who have given it to us—this debt to English education and our appreciation of it will be infinitely greater when that knowledge, so important to our nation's future life and progress, can be conveyed to us without the loss of time and energy, and without the distortion and defective assimilation of ideas, which are the inevitable consequences of instruction in a language other than our own. Europe has forged so far ahead of us in natural science that we recognize our need to go to school to her in that and other subjects for long years to come. We, in Hyderabad, are so well aware of this that, far from cutting ourselves adrift from European learning in our University, we have more than ever concentrated on it.

My brothers, we have all of us so much in common, when we think of mighty India as our Mother, and the welfare of her people as our pious concern, that our differences and aims seem petty absurd, unworthy. Believe me, the things we have in common are more vital to the welfare of our country and intrinsically more important, than the things concerning which we disagree and quarrel and fight and even kill.

A virtual offer has been made to us in India of Swaraj as soon as we can show ourselves prepared for it. Some people call it an ironical offer—but surely it is we ourselves who offer all the irony connected with that offer, so long as we maintain our unfortunate divisions and disputes, our internal animosities and suspicions, and so long as, looking at these quarrels and differences, even our well-wishers in the outer world—nay, loving sons of India themselves—are forced to believe that, left to ourselves, we should fly at each other's throats and instead of Swaraj it would be Niraj—instead of self-government no-government. Unity has been for long the ideal of India. To-day it has become an absolute necessity if she is to revive—nay if she is to survive as a nation. There can now be no partial revival. It is only as *one* Nation that she can survive to-day. Without that unity, Swaraj will remain but an empty word for ever—nay—even if it were obtainable it would be a curse and a disaster, not a blessing to this land of ours—whereas with Unity, Swaraj will be an accomplished fact.

Speaking as a Muslim, albeit none the less as a staunch and proud Indian—in a province where Muslims predominate, I ask you to scorn all fears of being reduced to mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, to laud at all threats of being driven our bag and baggage like the Moors in Spain, and to show to other provinces how a majority, secure in its strength, can, by being chivalrous, inspire confidence and love in a minority, until a tradition of affectionate co-operation is established and the shibboleths of communal minority and majority disappear from the vocabulary of public work. It is for you, gentlemen of the Punjab University, to play a wise, a generous, a manly part in contributing with all your might to that union of hearts for, which I am pleading—which alone can rescue our country from the humiliating position of a nation asking for something, which many of her most devoted sons are afraid of her receiving—I mean, until that union of hearts is accomplished.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JANUARY.
23rd December, 1925.

Previous Closing Rate	18.35
To-day's Opening Rate	18.31
Difference	—04
To-day's Closing Rate	18,60
Difference	+25

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.
23rd December, 1925.

Previous Closing Rate	9.48
To-day's Opening Rate	9.43
Difference	—05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.47
Difference	—01

Sewri Closing Rate	342-0-0
Khandi Closing Rate	342-0-0

Liverpool and New York Markets will remain closed to-morrow (Friday) and on Saturday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

In the Share Market in jutes a holiday feeling prevails and only a limited business was put through at slightly easier rates.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securitieis:—6 per cent. Bonds 1932, 105/6.

Cotton:—Dunbar 194; Kesora 4/11.

Jute:—Alliance 513; Budge Budge 414; Caledonian 548; Clive 34/2; Delta 487/8; Empire 50/2; Fort Gloster ord 815; Fort Gloster pref 119; Hooghly ord 75; Howrah 37; Kamarhatty 563; Kankinarrah 456; National 26/8; Nuddea 47/4; Reliance pref 116; Standard 385; Bokaro and Ramghur 17/12; Burrakur 23/4; Chatabar Re: 1; New Kendah 6/4; Standard 55.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon ord 21; Indian Standard Wagon pref 71; Kumardhubi Engineering ord 3/2; Marshal and Co 2/14; Steel Products 4; Hooghly Flour 29/8; British India Corporation ord 5/2; Burma Corporation 13; Burma Finance and Mining 5/10; Madan Theatres 3/8; Midnapore Zemindary 121; Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17/12; New Savar Sugar 4; Ryam Sugar 8/4.

Tea:—East India 23/8; Hasimara 42; Sarugaon 18.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five-thirty-second pence and demand bills one shilling six and three-sixteenth pence.—A. P.

SUB-REGISTRARS' ASSN.

The fifth Conference of the Sub-Registrars of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) was to be held at Surat on 26th instant, but, owing to certain unforseen circumstances it has to be postponed and will be held in the Easter holidays.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1925.

THE CONGRESS.

The Congress over which Shrimati Sarojini Naidu presides is the most trying and fateful since the special session of Bombay in 1918. At that time the Moderates slipped out of the Congress, but what they described as a rump, swept the country leaving the honours of Reform-patronage to the seceders. From Amritsar to Belgaum, we had the influence of the most forceful personality of modern times. All problems were tackled under the direction of Mahatma Gandhi who attempted a startling programme for the emancipation of India. It is now the fashion to decry his effort without dwelling upon the defeatist temperament of those who worked themselves up to heroism and then failed to show the tenacity deserving of success. That phase of Congress activity seems fairly over. At Belgaum Mahatma Gandhi made a last attempt to whip up the spirit of the laggards by the spinning franchise. The fascination of "political" programmes and work in the Councils militated against the experiment, and Mahatma Gandhi left the Congress to the care of the Swarajists, constructing for himself an organisation of spinners. The Congress is again what is called a political organisation shorn of the direct counsel of Mahatma Gandhi. The sudden withdrawal of his unique leadership oduced the possibilities of much dissent, especially from those who were tepid in their attachment to his dreary programme of self-help. The Congress has now therefore to reconstruct its policy as a political force. If we ignored the irruption of communalism in the interval, we could readily patch up a belligerent scheme of action, but communalism has, under exalted auspices, reared its head again. There is no common diagnosis of the disease. Some hold that it is due to the exhaustion of the non-co-operation movement; Mr. Jadhav thinks that the ardour for responsive co-operation is the reflex of communalism in the sphere of official spoils. The truth lies between the two, and to-day the Congress is faced with the danger of the defection of a few who, war-weary, believe in the acceptance of political patronage as the alternative of inaction.

The Subjects Committee is likely to have a stormy sitting. The languour and incoherence of political activity as against the bureaucrat, have produced the recoil of internal discensions. "It is easy to blame Mahatma Gandhi for his supposedly reckless encouragement of the Mussulmans and to say that he indirectly invited the Hindu Mahasabha movement. Politicians whose faith in non-co-operation has waned and who dream of the euphemism known as responsive co-operation, are precisely those who happen to be immersed in factional movements. We hope the Cawnpore Congress will take account of the fact, and at one stroke exorcise the spirit of political jobation and communal discord. Great efforts will be made to establish responsive co-operation as the creed and goal of the Congress; if it is not universally accepted, the champions of that bowderlised term, will ask for provincial autonomy permitting invertebrate provinces to secure ministerships on behalf of the Congress. The stunt of provincial autonomy may have some political fragrance, but it is essentially a counsel of disruption for the Congress as well as the Swaraj party. Stipulate the seizure of puppet-office without any open assurance from the Government, and the day of the co-operationist in the hands of the electorate is numbered. Such is the stark reality of electoral judgment and it does not pay to draw fictitious distinctions between the creed of the Moderate and the responsive Swarajist. If it costs a little tumultuous discussion, we ought to face it, because an extended truce will not compose fundamental differences. The short truce has already allowed a sagging-down of enthusiasm when it sorely required the bellowing-up of straightforward controversy. Lusty aspiration for ministerial office is confined to a small group, and while they have the advantage of craven apathy among the people, they forget that it is a temporary phase to be changed by manly agitation. If we are deceived by an occasional lull, we deserve to be deceived by the bureaucracy. There is no place for provincial autonomy when the county requires a united programme and a consolidated political party. The Subjects Committee ought to leave the door open for other parties, without compromising the essential features of Congress opposition to the mockery of Reform and to the demonstration of India's status through our country-men abroad.

In the quest of a united programme we should skip over the specious propaganda of responsive co-operation, and if the Congress does so, it will be nearer the problem of communal discord. If they are content with some inert and colourless formula, they will have equivocated over vital issues. Assuming that we have to put up a strong majority in the next elections, the Congress ought to face the problem of minority-diffidence in order to fetch up a batch of Muslim Swarajists and non-Brahmin Swarajists for strengthening the opposition. In regard to Muslim representation, All-India efforts have been clouded with fissiparous intrigue; but is is not possible to arrive at a compromise if the responsibility of peace is decentralised and terms are made from province to province before the whole position is synthesised in terms of an All-India pact? A concession is not necessarily a blunder and that is why we refuse to mock the framers of the Lucknow pact. Maulana Mahomed Ali tackles the difficulty courageously, by suggesting a six-years' period of free-franchise experiment and then ascertaining the results. It is a fresh step in controversy however distasteful to the Muslims. We are against communal representation, but we would give all a hearing to allay misgivings. Is the Congress going to shirk the issue by passing some resolutions of neutral tint? If the Swarajists are to come in a large majority at the next elections, we shall require a strong contingent of Muslim Swarajists content with the assurances of security. Communal amity being the supreme need, we should all recognise difficulties and arrive at an understanding however obnoxious to the doctrinaire politician. Theoretically, Lala Lajpatrai is right in condemning the Lucknow pact framed during his unfortunate exile; but were he present in Lucknow, he could not have survived the judgment of the Lokamanya. The place of the responsive co-operationists should be defined through the aid of the No-changers who ought now to strengthen the hands of Swarajists, but between them there should be a firm recognition of the need of communal understanding from province to province. Now the danger is for the Punjab faction to fester into provinces like Bombay and the provision of assured peace will serve not only as a sanitary cordon but also as an impetus for emulative peace in distressed areas.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

What is the present trend of Indian educational policy? Is that policy being given the right direction, is it being shaped and recast in such a manner as to satisfy the country's needs? These are questions which exercise the minds of our educationists and many efforts are being made to answer them, particularly by those who are convinced that the country's need is not that her youth should be turned into clerks or abject seekers after Government service. A very thoughtful and constructive contribution to the solution of this problem of reshaping our educational policy has just been made by Mr. A. Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, who has well known in this city as an officer of the Finance Department before he joined the service of H. E. H. the Nizam. At the Punjab University Convocation last week, he gave an address which was remarkable for its practical and stimulating outlook on Indian education. There will be general agreement with his remark that our present system "in ideals as well as details of administration is unduly dominated by the idols of the tribe which have ruled in England at particular periods of her educational and political history." We may add that that system has suffered further from certain bureaucratic ideas and aims which cripple independence of thought in shaping our courses of instruction. The Senates of our Universities still remain officialized in composition, and although in every province in this country where Indian educational opinion is well mobilised in expression, it is emphatically agreed that higher education should be remodelled on a linguistic basis, and that the medium of instruction should be the predominant vernacular of the province in which the University is situated, we are far from achieving these vital reforms: In the Osmania University, where the educational advisers of the Nizam have had unfettered opportunity of effecting these improvements, "English is given the position of a compulsory second language, its right position for Indian students." It has been realised, as Mr. Hydari's address admirably puts it, that "the waste of mental energy, the double strain upon young minds, entailed by the process of instruction in a foreign language, is enormous and irreparable, since it is imposed on boys at the most receptive and impressionable stage."

The address refers to the oft-repeated complaint that the Indian university system does not serve its purpose and points out that it would do so, if it were more closely adapted to the country's present needs "As India stands to-day her need is for trained agriculturists rather than Government clerks, for trained businessmen rather than clerks, trained engineers, doctors, manufacturers, artists, black-smiths, weavers, potters, almost anything rather than clerks." At present we have the clerks in excess of the demand "while the productive work of the country is largely in untrained and therefore relatively inefficient hands." Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung would combat this inefficiency and this fear of lack of employment which assails our "educated unemployed" by radically altering the nature of the three grades of instruction. He would expand the primary schools into institutions giving what he calls the "essential courses," teaching subjects "the knowledge of which is useful to every citizen of the State," and he would like the secondary schools of the present-day to develop into vocational high schools. In these could be done the work at present attempted in our Universities. There could be included under this category Schools of Art, of Engineering, of Medicine, even schools to prepare for Government Service, which would be regarded as a vocation just on a par with other avenues of employment. The Universities would be free then to be not only teaching and examining bodies; they would also busy themselves in training a select number of young men and women for research and specialization. They would become thinking bodies, investigating agencies "which would raise the standard of education and keep it so raised."

But Mr. Hydari's wishes that these suggestions and similar others should be analysed by a Royal Commission on Education, for whose appointment he presses. We are afraid the appointment of a Commission is hardly necessary to make the "most searching inquiry conducted from the most liberal standpoint" he asks for. Is there not enough material already gathered by the Calcutta University Commission, and other local inquiries which could easily form the basis of the needed improvements? Is it not the case that in British India non-official opinion is anxious to mark progress, but official opinion is not? What has happened, for example, in the case of our own local Government? They have quietly shelved the report of the Visweswarayya Committee on technical education in this Presidency. There is plenty of scope not only in this Presidency but also in every other province to expand the system of secondary education in the direction admirably indicated in the Punjab University Convocation address, without waiting for the production of a voluminous report by another Commission. As regards the education of women, the procedure would be even simpler. Careful observers of the present system of educating our girls will heartily agree with Mr. Hydari's remark that "the education which is usually given in Indian Girls' schools is not the most suitable for bringing out all that is highest in Indian womanhood." As for this Presidency, we may safely assert that a small committee will suggest many practical improvements, and we have no doubt that one of them will be that on no account should Indian Girls' schools remain under the control of non-Indian head-mistresses. But will such a suggestion be accepted by official opinion? The fact is that unless we are prepared to get rid of official control of our educational policy and unless the official mentality realises the utter uselessness of clinging to that control we shall not move one inch nearer the excellent ideal sketched by Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung in his address.

Notes of the Day.

Reply To Locarno.

The Locarno Pact was hailed as a harbinger of world peace. But hardly had the ink of the signatures on it of the representatives of the various Powers who were parties to it, dried than, in the Mosul decision, the Eastern world was reminded that the "Locarno Spirit" was not a spirit of peace but of the aggrandisement of Europe at the cost of Eastern peoples. In the Locarno Pact the Western Powers, while securing the appeasement of Europe, left themselves free to indulge in their campaign of organised banditry in the East. Turkey, the most virile of Eastern Powers, has most to fear and it is not surprising that she has lost no time in strengthening her friendship with Russia, the moral leper whom every European Power fears and without whose co-operation the peace of Europe is not worth a year's purchase. It is not without some significance that the text of the Turco-Soviet Treaty has been published simultaneously in Moscow and Constantinople soon after the Mosul decision. The European Powers, through the League of Nations, are seeking to coerce Turkey into accepting the surrender of her just right, in the hope that, surrounded as she is with enemies, she will not appeal to the arbitration of the sword. The publication of the Treaty is a reminder and a warning that Turkey is not so friendless as Europe imagines her to be. And yet the Treaty, as the "Itakumietmillie" points out, is not intended as threat. There is nothing aggressive about it. It is only "a reply to the recent Security Pact which ensures the Western States freedom of action against the Oriental States." It incidentally disposes of the rumour—published by the "New York World"—about a secret treaty said to have been signed by representatives of Russia and Italy in 1924 under which in the event of an Italo-Turkish war the Soviet Government undertakes to send Russian troops against Turkey in Asiatic territory in the neighbourhood of Erzerum, the Russian force to be in proportion to the Turkish force engaged, and there is also to be naval action in the Bosphorus while in the event of a Turko-Russian war, Italy agrees to hold herself aloof but to support Russia politically.

What We Can Imitate.

The Skeen Committe has been listening to a variety of views regarding the difficulties in the creation of an Indian Sandhurst and the granting of a particular type of Commission. The information about the Australian system of military training given to the Committee by Colonel Miles, an Australian officer, shows how very largely we can imitate it in India and secure a big citizen army, if only the State has the will to do so. The difficulties of prestige about holding the Commissions are solved in Australia, which can give only Dominion Commissions, in the following manner. Australian officers, when they go out to other parts of the Empire, are granted King's Commissions temporarily, and British officers, even if holding King's Commissions, are given local ranks when in Australia. The Australian officers are trained in the military college at Duntroon, which has fifty boys, and the training given is free. These cadets are selected to fill the required number of vacancies every year in order of merit on a paper test by the University. In Australia there is no question of the Deputy Commissioner inquiring into the antecedents of the candidate. The cadets are given training for four years, and after passing out are required compulsorily to be in service for twelve years. Every Australian citizen when he attains majority is required to undergo military training for twelve days in a year, and is liable to military service for eight years. This citizen force is commanded by the officers, who come also from the same class as the citizens. The regular army exists only in the form of a permanent corps of about three hundred officers and N. C. O.'s. We have facilities in India for beginning such training of officers on a large scale if we attach army classes with short musketry and drill courses, to selected schools and colleges so that boys aspiring to a military career may attend them before attempting admission to an Indian Sandhurst. They have no distinction between martial and non-martial classes in Australia. Nor would we have, the moment we give every boy compulsory physical training.

A Railway for the Konkan.

Since the year 1904, Mr. Gangadhar A. Mirikar, a retired official of the Bombay Port Trust, has been trying to interest the Government of India in his project for the construction of a railway for the Konkan. His correspondence with the Railway Board with regard to his scheme has been voluminous but his patient study of the problem, as the correspondence indicates, was first pooh-poohed by the authorities as an impracticable idea. Mr. Mirikar, who had interested several heads of districts in the Konkan area in his scheme and persuaded them during the initial stages of his propaganda for a railway that the project was feasible, was told after a dozen years by the Railway Board, in their letter to him dated July 25, 1917, that it appeared to them that he had not sufficient financial backing to undertake the project. A month later they had come to believe it would be worthwhile to ask Mr. Mirikar to submit to them the details of the arrangements he proposed to make for financing the Konkan South-West Coast Railway project. This change in the attitude of the Railway Board is explained by the fact that an eminent captain of industry in Bombay was first informed by high railway authorities at Simla that the project was expensive and not likely to be a paying proposition. Its probable rejection on the ground that Mr. Mirikar had no financial backing was not mentioned to him. Mr. Mirikar managed, however, to persuade the Government experts that he could secure some backing, and as long ago as 1917, there was a possibility of his scheme being satisfactorily financed in Bombay.

Solved.

We are unable to understand what made the Railway Board develop later such a procrastinating attitude towards the scheme. In 1921, Mr. Mirikar begged them to consider favourably the proposals of his financiers made through an agent at Delhi. To this the Railway Board replied that he should correspond direct with the Government of Bombay. It appears to us that during all these years, which would have worn out the patience of another man, Mr. Mirikar has been sent from pillar to post. He stands by his project and claims that he can secure capital for it and the least that the Railway Board can do is to tell him frankly how far they can help him. It should not be difficult for Mr. Mirikar to satisfy their usual demands that the capital of the Company must be sufficient to meet the estimated cost and that the railway must be built according to the plans approved by the Government of India. His idea is to construct a broad gauge line of 94 miles from Matunga to Revedanda, touching places of commercial importance like Panvel, Karjat and Alibag. This is estimated to cost a lakh per mile, and could be extended afterwards to Honaver, the total length from Bombay being 700 miles. The whole scheme will cost about five crores, but the completion of the first part of it even will be a great help to the people of the Konkan districts. It will speed up considerably the volume of trade in the area, and will accelerate passenger traffic, bringing into quicker and safer reach many a delectable Konkan health resort. The Government of Bombay owe it to the public not to imitate the Railway Board in the latter's procrastinating methods in this matter. They ought to promise assistance to Mr. Mirikar, so that the public may be encouraged to finance the project.

BASIS OF COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS.

BY SWAMI YATISWARANANDA OF RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.)

"Why is it that forty millions of Englishmen rule three hundred millions of people here? What is the psychological explanation? These forty millions put their wills, together and that means infinite power, and you three hundred millions have a will each separate from the other. Therefore to make a great future India the whole secret lies in organisation, accumulation of power, co-ordination of wills." Nearly three decades have passed since Swami Vivekananda diagnosed our national disease, and also suggested the surest remedy. It is want of union that is the main cause of all our ills, sectional, communal and national. And it is a great pity that at a time when national union is absolutely necessary for our well-being, the country is being torn asunder by communal and sectional strifes and dissensions which are sapping even the little vitality that is left in the Indian people. The talk of unity is still in the air no doubt. But more than that there is the cry for sectional and communal organisations which, instead of working in harmony, are tending to be antagonistic to one another; therefore detrimental to the true interests of the country.

Cultural Unity.

There exists unfortunately a good deal of conflict and confusion of ideas and ideals as regards these organisations. Most people are not yet able to grasp this simple fact that although inordinate love for one's own people and bitter hatred for the enemy, real or supposed, may serve as temporary bonds of union, these twin motive powers contain in them also the germ of disruption. It is a matter of common experience that as soon as the external cause of a mechanical alliance is removed, self-love, which is the common factor, changes its centre and object, and disunion results as a matter of course. Hence it is essential for us to find a securer of union.

Charity must no doubt begin at home. And there cannot be two opinions on the matter that unity among the discordant sections and communities that have made India their home must be made a stepping stone to our national unity. But it will not do for us to forget that in all unifying movements special stress should be given more on inner than extraneous bonds, more on the positive and permanent than negative and changing factors of union. "Common love" and "common hate", may be alright as a cheap expedient in bringing about a temporary solidarity. But union to be permanent must possess the deeper basis of culture. This, we believe, should be the ideal before all our organisations, not only sectional and communal but also national.

We are living in days when people have little patience with slow but sure methods. Most of us are satisfied with devising only temporary remedies for our ills, and even soon as permanent cures. There are people who hold that when a certain limb is awfully ailing the whole of our attention must be given to its relief. True, but we should remember at the sometime that the diseased limb is a part of an organism whose collective well-being we must by no means lose sight of. Otherwise, there will be the danger of our taking the very life of the organism itself in our attempts to remedy the disease of one of its members. What we should aim at is this. The disease

(Continued on page 9.)

TURKO-SOVIET TREATY

TO BE VALID ON RATIFICATION FOR 3 YEARS.

THE STIPULATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Moscow.—The press publishes the text of the Turco-Soviet Treaty concluded at Paris on 17th December between M. Chicherin and Tewfik Rushdi Bey, "tending to strengthen the exceptional friendship uniting Turkey and Soviet." The Treaty stipulates that if one is attacked the other shall be neutral in relation to the first; and each undertakes to refrain from attacking the other and not to participate in any political union or agreement with one or several third parties directed against the other contracting party, nor in any similar union or agreement directed against the military or naval safety of the other party.

The agreement becomes valid on ratification for three years.

There are three protocols. The first lays down that each reserves full freedom of action in relation to the other Powers outside the limits of obligations stipulated in the present agreement. The second sets fourth that the "political nature" of the union or agreement aforementioned comprises the financial and economic agreements between any countries directed against either signatory. The third lays down that the parties agree to arrange parleys to fix the method of arranging possible mutual differences which may not be adjustable through diplomatic channels.—Reuter.

TEXT PUBLISHED BY TURKISH GOVT

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Constantinople.—Government has issued the text of the Turco-Soviet Treaty.—Reuter.

"A REPLY TO SECURITY PACT."

TURKISH PAPER'S COMMENT.

LONDON Dec. 23.

Constantinople.—The Government organ "Hakumistimillie" commenting on the Turco-Soviet Treaty draws attention to the significance of this agreement on the morrow of the League's Mosul decision. It observes, however, that it is not intended as a threat to anybody but it may be considered as a reply to the recent Security Pact which ensures the Western States freedom of action against the Oriental states.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Locker-Lampson said at present it would be inopportune to remove the Embassy from Constantinople to Angora where general conditions regarding housing, etcetera, were not yet adequate. He assured the House that Government was fully alive to the importance of the question, and added that the British Ambassador had visited Angora several times this year.—Reuter.

MOSUL DECISION.

VIEW OF REGENT OF IRAQ.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Emir Zaid the Regent of Iraq, interviewed by Reuter, was gratified at the decision of the League of Nations with regard to Mosul which, in his opinion, would prove the turning point in the history of Iraq.

He also stated that Emir Bhazi and Emir Talal, sons of King Feisul and Emir Abdullah, respectively, were coming to England to be educated at Harrow.—Reuter.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR SEES MR. BALDWIN.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Turkish Ambassador interviewed Mr. Baldwin this evening on the subject of the Iraq boundary.—Reuter.

LEAGUE & SUPERVISING OFFICERS.

LONDON, Dec. 22

Geneva.—In consequence of Mr. Amery's remarks at the closing sitting of the recent League Council that the Council's decision had made no mention of the maintenance of two assistants left in Mosul by General Laidoner to watch the situation on the frontier, and that meanwhile the status quo" subsisted, and in view of the fact that the Council's decision becomes final only with the presentation of the new Anglo-Iraquian treaty, it is understood that the Council has decided that both the officers shall remain in Mosul temporarily.—Reuter.

TRUSTEES OF INDIA

BOGEY OF ANARCHY.

APPEAL TO BRITISH PARENTS

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Representing the Secretary of State for India at the Headmasters' Conference at Shrewsbury Mr. B. E. Allen spoke of the opportunities the Indian services offered for boys. Parents had ceased to send their boys to those services because they felt Britain might not remain in India. "We must remain there. We cannot leave three hundred and twenty millions to wallow in anarchy compared with which the present state of China would be tranquillity itself. Britain must remain in India and headmasters could rightly advise their more briliant boys to place India before them as the goal of their careers."

Col. Wilson-Johnston speaking on the Indian army as a career said that experiment of Indianising the army was misunderstood here by parents who believed that it extended to the whole army instead of to a limited number of battalions and cavalry regiments.

The "Manchester Guardian" expressing satisfaction that the subject of I.C.S. had been brought up before the Conference says that the life of the Anglo-Indian official in India is not going to be exactly what it was in the era of unqualified race domination, but probably it was going to be a life which would call forth every grain of statesmanship in a man and that may be better.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Parliament has been prorogued to second February.—Reuter.

VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

TO BE MADE A BARON.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

It is understood that Right Hon. Wood will take the title of Baron Irwin of Kirby-under-Dale in the County of York.—Reuter.

LEE LOOT RECEIVES ROYAL ASSENT.

LONDON, Dec. 22

The India Civil Service Bill has received Royal assent.

DEPRESSION IN YARN MARKET.

MANCHESTER TO STOP WORK PARTIALLY FOR 1 WEEK

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations at a meeting held at Manchester, unanimously decided to recommend a week's stoppage in the American section between 24th December and 9th January 1926, excluding Christmas holidays, in view of the deplorable state of the yarn market in the American section.—Reuter's Special.

FAMOUS AMERICAN PUBLISHER DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 22.

New York.—The death has occurred of Mr. Frank Munsey, the publisher.—Reuter's Special.

[Mr. Frank Andrew Munsey the well-known American publisher died at the age of 71. He came to New York in 1882 and started "The Golden Argosy" and later launched "Munsey's Weekly," (1889) which was converted two years later into "Munsey's Magazine." He owned several newspapers such as "The Sun," the "New York Herald" and "Evening Telegram," the "New York and Paris Herald."]

CABLE ITEMS

Washington.—Mr. Hoover, with the co-operation of the National Rubber and Automobile Associations, has launched a programme with the slogan, "A patch in time saves nine" to arouse the public to economise in rubber, especially motor tyres, in regard to which a reduction in consumption of 25 per cent. is considered feasible.—Reuter's Special.

Adelaide.—An Inter-State match between New South Wales and South Australia resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 99 runs. South Australia made 185 runs, (Victor Richardson 59, and Mailey taking six wickets for 79) and in the second innings 270 (Gunn 59, Victor Richardson 61; Gregory taking four wickets for 75, Kelleway 3 for 57. New South Wales replied with 554 runs (Macartney 112, Andrews 63, Taylor 95, Kippax 56, Gregory 68; and Scott taking five wickets for 117).—Reuter's Special.

London.—As the result of a conference between the representatives of the Printing Federation and the Newspaper Society, evening newspapers will be published in most of the provincial towns on 26th December.—Reuter's Special.

CAWNPORE ASTIR WITH NEW LIFE.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVES.

GREAT RECEPTION AND PROCESSION.

IS SWARAJ PARTY GOING INTO MELTING POT?

(From our Special Representative.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 23.

The President's train arrived this evening and Mahatmaji met it at Bhusawal together with his friends, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mrs Slade and others. Not many delegates have come till now but there is time still as Congress opens on 26th. I am sorry public enthusiasm has wanted for nowhere on the road was any great reception given to the President, elect, compared with the enthusiasm of the people for the last few years and particularly receptions *en route* given to the elect of the nation. This year, it must be said there is great deal of coldness manifest everywhere, but I think that coldness was made up by the great reception and the subsequent procession in Cawnpore. A tented city has arisen on a great plain and everything is shipshape. The city is astir with new life and many of the leaders have already arrived. There is a plethora of conferences here and the Communists will be taking time by the forelock tonight. What is to be the main question before Congress? Is the Swaraj Party going into the melting pot and the Congress again made the supreme political body in India or is more strength to be given to the Swarajists? Responsive co-operationists are clearly in minority and none will hear anything about their pet theme except the disgruntled few.

ISSUES AT CAWNPORE.

M. MOHAMED ALI INTERVIEWED.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Dec. 22.

In connection with the issues coming before the Cawnpore Congress Maulana Mohamed Ali gave an interview to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta yesterday evening. The Moulana expressed himself very strongly against Responsive Co-operationism. In his opinion the country should again attempt to make the pure Non-co-operation programme successful. He strongly disapproved of the Swarajist policy.

Asked as to whether he with his story of wireless message received from the Yarvada jail was not instrumental in sanctioning the Swarajists' Council entry, he emphatically declared "No." The Swarajists were bent on Council entry and he tried only to avoid an unhappy breach. About communal representation he agreed it was subversive of nationalism; therefore would advise his co-religeionists to give up the demand for it and trust the Hindu majorities for six years. If within that period the Hindus did not abandon their present indifferent attitude towards the Muslims and give the latter their dues then he would claim communal representation, till then not. He does not blame the Muslims mistrusting the Hindus who do not properly treat their own co-religionists the untouchables. If communal representation remains he opposes mixed electorate and favours special electorate. Mixed electorate and special or proportionate representation are in his opinion antagonistic to each other. Mixed electorate would result in the return of Muslims only in name. He however, would not countenance the demand for representation exceeding the population ratio. He admits special representation or electorate exists nowhere in the world, but he asks does untouchability exist anywhere. He expects further split in Cawnpore.

REPRESENTATIVE RECEPTION

GANDHIJI OVERPOWERED: TAKES DIFFERENT ROUTE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 23.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President-elect of the Congress, arrived this evening from Bombay via Jhansi accompanied by Mahatma Gandhi, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and a number of delegates from Bombay and Gujarat. Mrs. Naidu was given a warm reception at the station by the local Congressmen and several Nationalist leaders. Dr. Morarilal, Chairman, and other office-bearers of the Reception Committee, garlanded her amidst enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Gandhi-ki-Jai." Among others who were present were Pandit Motilal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Rafi Ahmad, Doctor M. A. Ansari, Mr. Yakub Hasan, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Swami Govindanand (President-elect of "the Political Sufferers' Conference"), Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Abhyankar, Lala Hansraj, and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyengar. Mr. Mahabir Singh of the local Hindu Sabha who was reported to have taken some part in the movement against reception to Mrs. Naidu was also present on the platform. A huge procession was then formed, but there was such a rush to see Gandhiji that the procession could not start in time. Indeed, at one time he was so much overpowered by a section of the crowd that he was obliged to leave earlier and take a different route for himself and reach Congress camp. Some time later the procession started with volunteers on both sides of the route under the command of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on horseback, but hardly had the procession reached the Meston Road when it became very dark and the processionists had to speed up their march. It was after seven when Mrs. Naidu reached her residence next to Congress camp.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference, who arrived by the Punjab Mail, was received by Moulana Mohomed Ali and others and he too joined the procession.

It is understood that Mrs. Naidu's written address for the Congress is very brief and that she will make a long extempore speech supplementing it.—A. P.

HOISTING OF NATIONAL FLAG

FUTURE OF BUDH GAYA TEMPLE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 23.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit K. Santanam and a large number of Punjab delegates arrived here to-day and immediately after his arrival Lajpat Rai was requested to hoist the National Flag, which he did before a large gathering of Congress workers and volunteers who saluted the Flag. Lalaji made a short speech explaining what the Flag represented.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar with a contingent of Maharashtra delegates is arriving here to-morrow morning and will take part in the meeting of the All India Congress Committee to-morrow and the meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party after. The question of future management and control of Budha Gaya temple which was the subject of enquiry last November as the result of a resfiolution passed by the Subject Committee at Belgaum, will also be raised this year most prominently by a few Buddhists and others who are expected to come from Ceylon in a day or two. It will be remembered that the committe finally consisted of Babu Brijkishore Prasad K. P. Jayaswal, Mr. Damodardas Sadhu, and Babu Rajendra Prasad and after an exhaustive enquiry of the position from mahants and others recommended the formation of a joint committee of five Hindus and five Buddhists besides the mahant and a represenative of Government, preferably the Hindu minister in charge for the time being. The other recommendations of the Committee included the suggestion that the Congress and Hindu Sabha must persuade the mahant to agree to vest the management in such a committee after such legislation as would be necessary in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee. A few delegates especially from Gaya are already here canvassing support of Congress leaders.—A. P.

NEXT YEAR'S CONGRESS.

BOMBAY'S INVITATION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Monday evening it was resolved to invite the All-India National Congress to hold its sittings next year in Bombay.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT TO ATTEND CONGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Hon. Mr. Patel President Legislative Assembly leaves tonight for Cawnpore. It is understood Mr. Ramchand Rao, member, Skeen Committee, will also attend the Cawnpore Congress. Lala Lajpat Rai left last night.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEPTION OF PRESIDENTS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 23.

Matters relating to the Hedjaz are likely to be discussed this evening by the Central Khilafat Committee after the arrival of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad from Calcutta. Moulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. M. A. Ansari and Mr. Yakub Hassan of Madras arrived to-day and will take part in the deliberations. Moulana Shaukat Ali, Moulana Hasrat Mohani and other Khilafat leaders are already here. Arrangements are com.

(Continued on next page.)

INDIAN SANDHURST

KINGSTON COLLEGE MODEL.

CANADIAN OFFICER'S VIEW.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Sandhurst Committee adjourned today for Christmas vacation after examining three more witnesses. Only nine members were present. Lieut.-Col. Maynard, who got his schooling in Canada, described the system of training in that country. He was of the opinion until half of the King's commissioned officers in the army were Indians he would not favour starting of an Indian Sandhurst. Kingston's College, which was the Sandhurst of Canada, imparted both civil and military training. Those who wanted to go in for the army got dominion commission. He wanted the Indian Sandhurst, if started, to be on the lines of Kingston's College rather than on the lines of the British Sandhurst. In the initial stage Kingston College employed British instructors; similarly, Indian Sandhurst would require English instructors at the start. Lieut. Kumar Dwijaya, nephew of the Jam of Nawanagar, was the next witness. He did not like to start an Indian Sandhurst, nor did he like the unit scheme. Lieut. Kumar Arisal was the last witness.

The Committee reassembles on January 8 and will continue sitting till the 17th. Thereafter, it will sit every Friday and Saturday when the Assembly is not in session.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, December 22.

General Skeen said that General Kirkpatrick had stated that the Military College at Duntroon was run mostly on democratic lines.

Witness (Col. Miles) explained that this was so as it was open to all classes. There were no distinction made between the martial and non-martial classes. In Australia the system of selection for Duntroon was that the various states were notified the number of vacancies allotted to them. Then before the ordinary school leaving university examination boys who wanted to study at Duntroon notified their desire to do so. From among these boys vacancies were filled in order of merit on a mere paper test of the university but subject to the selection by the board of officers. He did not know whether Criteria followed this Board in selecting boys. But his impression was that this board let in boys too easily. Once a boy is admitted in Duntroon College he could not be removed without the order of the Minister of Defence. Ordinarily failure at Duntroon was below ten per cent.

Witness told Captain Dafle that to suppress civil commotion Australia would have to fall back on the Citizens Army in case the police could not quell it. Australia had its scheme of expansion.

Examined by Mr. Burdon, witness further explained that Australia had the nucleus of infantry and cavalry divisions which could be formed to the full strength in case of necessity.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

Questioned by Major Zorowarsingh, witness explained that educational institutions in Australia followed the British model. Asked to state the nature of training at Duntroon witness said it mostly combined Sandhurst and Woolwich courses; but for military engineering they had to go to Chatham. Before Duntroon was established Sir William Bridges was sent to study in military colleges in the various parts of the world and Duntroon had taken the better points of most of the institutions. The course of training was for four years but no cadet could remain there for more than five years. Before however a cadet joined his corps he was required by an act to proceed abroad and be attached for a yetr to a British Regiment for regimental training At present Australian cadets were coming to India for regimental training with British units. There were about eight of them now in India. Duntroon had about fifty boys and they were given free training. Witness did not agree with the suggestion that because training was given free it resulted in undesirable class of men getting into the army.

He told Mr. Sethna that when cadet came out he was required compulsorily to be in service for 12 years. The reason was that state had given him free education and must have a return for its money.

Mr. Sethna asked whether the discharge before 12 years could be bought.

Witness said, 'No.'

Witness told Major Zorowarsingh that some N.-C.-O.'s were also granted commissions provided they did their course at Duntroon, which in their case was made shorter. Witness said that the general education given in Australia was not inferior to that in England. Boys in schools had to undergo cadet training from the age of 14. As regards commission, witness said, Duntroon boys got Dominion Commission but whenever they went out to other parts of the Empire they were granted King's Commission temporarily. Similarly British Officers even holding King's Commission were given local ranks in Australia.

CHARACTER, THE MAIN THING.

Replying to General Skeen, witness said that in his opinion character was the main thing. Sports did a tremendous lot of good and one who led others in sports made a good officer.

In answering Major Zorowarsingh the witness said that in Australia boys took commission upto 23 and 24 years of age and that it did not interfere with the future of an officer.

Witness also agreed with Mr. Burden that, of course, Australia had totally a

(Continued on page 8.)

ENGLAND SWEPT BY BLIZZARD

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

UNPARALLELED SCENES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

A great blizzard from the north has covered the country with the mantle of snow as far as Exmoor whence wild deer have been driven to the Valley. Only the southeast corner of the extreme South is free, London being drenched by rain. Scores of sheep have perished in snow-drifts in Wales. Unparalleled scenes were witnessed in Cardiff where tram-cars were stopped and docks brought to a standstill. Many ships were held up. Man and woman died of exposure. The South Wales Railway has been blocked. In Westmorland and on the Pennines, hamlets have been isolated. In Derbyshire, fox-hunting has been suspended, and in Leicestershire tobogganing is in full swing on a whitened "black country." The Continent was swept by storms. 18 Roumanian soldiers died of cold at the frontier post at Campelung. Navigation has been paralysed at Oporto where a lighthouse has been put out of action. Swedish harbours have been blocked by ice. —Reuter.

DR. KITCHLEW AT ALIGARH.

BUSY WITH TANZIM WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 21.

The Aligarh Uniiversity is full of life. The authorities, students and workers are busy day and night making the arrangements for the Jubilee celebration. Names of guests are pouring in. Thousands are expected to attend the different functions. Dr. Kitchlew addressed the Inter-College Students' Union yesterday on "the ideals of Muslim students." The Union President, Chaudhri Kazam Hasan introduced the Doctor in a short speech. The Acting Principal, Syed Wali Mohammed thanked the Doctor Sahib for his address and the interest he was taking for the organisation of the Muslim community. Mr. Niaz Ahmed thanked the Doctor on behalf of the Union. The students were greatly impressed. They promised to study the Tanzim movement and do all in their power to make it a success.

Maulana Abdul Majid Qadri Badyoni reached Aligarh and is staying with Dr. Kitchlew. Khan Bahadur Mohamed Yusuf gave a grand dinner in honour of Maulana Abdul Majid, Dr. Kitchlew, Konwar Abdul Wanab Khan and Allama Hussain Mir. The city is being rapidly organized in the interest of the Tanzim Conference. A strong representative deputation goes daily on its round in the city enlisting support and sympathy and enrolling members. Maulana Abdulkhaliq, Secretary, Reception Committee, is taking keen interest. Dr. Kitchlew's Private Secretary, Allama Husain Mir Kashmiri, is busy organising Tanzim office volunteers and workers.

LI-CHING TIN'S FRONT LINE PENETRATED.

INTERNATIONAL TRAIN ATTACKED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Peking.—A wireless message from Tientsin says that Feng-Yu-Hsiang's troops at Hsinho fired on an international train which was on its way to Shanhaikwan and compelled it to return to Tientsin.

The Fengites claim that they have captured Tientsin; but confirmation is lacking, though it is evident that they have penetrated the front line of the defending troops under Li-Ching-Tin who is a supporter of Chang-Tso-Lin.—Reuter.

NEW ROMAN EMPIRE?

MUSSOLINI'S AMBITION.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The "Sunday Times" learns from a well-informed source that Signor Mussolini intends to proclaim Italy and its overseas possessions an Empire early in 1926, asserting that the glories of the Roman Empire have returned.—("Englishman" Special Cable.)

OPIUM COMMISSION AT TEHRAN.

LONDON Dec. 23.

Geneva.—The League has received acceptance of the American Mr. Frederick Delano as Chairman of the Opium Commission to Persia. Mr. Delano, a companied by British and French colleagues is proceeding to Teheran, and expects to complete his investigation and report to the Council in June next. It is understood that Mr. Delano will be instructed to ascertain whether Turkey will attempt to corner opium production in the event of Russia's abandoning it.—Reuter's Special.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

HON. MR. JADHAV'S FAILURE.

CORPORATION TO SUE GOVT.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday at 5-40 p.m. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding in the absence of Mr. Joseph Baptista.

SUIT AGAINST GOVT. ADVISED.

The Corporation considered the report dated 21st December 1925 of the Representatives appointed by the Corporation to confer with the Representatives of Government regarding Government contribution towards the Primary Education expenditure in the City of Bombay.

It stated:—

The Representatives appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 2882, dated the 25th June 1925, beg to submit the following report.

2. Before conferring with the Representatives of Government the Representatives of the Corporation carefully considered the problem of effecting an amicable settlement consistent with the contractual rights of the Corporation and existing Municipal autonomy in the matter of primary education. The discussion at the Conference was conducted in a conciliatory spirit and culminated in the offer of Government contained in their letter, Educational Department No. 628-3403-F. dater the 2nd September 1925, (appended hereto). Mr. H. P. Mody was unfortunately unable to attend the Conference. When the Representatives met to examine the offer of Government, the majority were of opinion that a fresh Conference should be convened to consider certain alternative proposals. These proposals were communicated to Government in the President's letter No. 6492, dated the 21st September 1925, (appended hereto). These proposals were summarily rejected by Government in their letter No. 628/5100 F, Educational Department, dated the 20th October 1925, (appended hereto), Thereupon the Representatives invited a few Councillors for informal consultation. In consequence of this consultation the President wrote his letter No. 8856, dated the 17th November 1925, (appended hereto)- In reply Government withdrew their offer in their letter, Educational Department No. 618-6275—F. dated the 17 December 1925.

3. In view of the attitude adopted by Government the Representatives believe that no object can now be served by commenting upon the merits of demerits of the offer of Government. It will be observed that the President in his last letter assured Government of the practical acceptance of the offer of Government by the Corporation. The only reservation made was that the Corporation would refrain from expressing approbation or disapprobation of the proposed method of taxation on the ground that it is the exclusive function of Government to determine what taxation they deem it necessary to impose. The reservation was immaterial and would necessitate no alteration whatsoever in the Bill contemplated in the original offer of Government. The representatives of the Corporation therefore fail to understand the reasons which prompted Government to withdraw their offer. Government claim that they are prepared to forego in favour of the Corporation their claim to levy taxation on the transfers of property within the Municipal limits of Bombay. But this is only so, only in form. In essence this method is adopted merely for the purpose of contributing their quota towards primary education in Bombay. On the other hand the Corporation would be deprived of a tax included in Schedule II of the Government of India Act meant for the purposes of Local Self-Government. In any case what would happen is that taxes would be livied on buildings and lands in two ways, viz., (1) General Tax by way of Assessment and (2) Tax on Transfer of Property. Bombay would bear the burden exclusively by taxing itself. The Province would not contribute its proper quota as contemplated by the Agreement with Government by the Police Charges Act, the amendment of Section 62—B of the Municipal Act and the Primary Education Act.

4. Under the circumstances the Representatives have no option but to recommend that a suit be filed against Government. They further recommend that the Commissioner be requested to explore all the other obligations of Government independent of the agreement while instituting legal proceedings.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

MR. JADHAV'S FAILURE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded the motion. He regretted that Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Minister of Education, had failed to do anything in this direction and was moving about fomenting trouble between Brahmins and non-Brahmins in Madras. He would have done better by solving the question of primary education in Bombay rather than boost himself in Madras. If Government were alive to their duty they should take action against the Minister of Education under section 153-A for fomenting trouble among the two sections of the Hindu community.

The chairman asked Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to confine himself to the question under discussion.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he would avoid personality but again repeat that if Government were alive to their duty which they would in case of a poor and ordinary citizen they should prosecute the Minister of Education under section 153-A for fomenting trouble between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins.

REASONABLE DEMAND.

The Commissioner pointed out a slight inaccuracy in the report of the Corporation representatives and referred to the passage where it was stated that "It will be observed that the President in his last letter assured Government of the practical acceptance of the offer of Government by the Corporation". Proceeding he said whatever the result of the suit there was nor a single councillor who would not feel for the delay that a law suit would involve. He therefore advised the Corporation to settle the matter in a reasonable manner. He was perfectly sure however that whether they won the suit in the Court or failed they had a strong case and he hoped any Government would yield to their reasonable demand.

Dr. D. B. Master moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that instead of filing the suit against Government the matter be referred to the arbitration of a High Court Judge with the sanction of the Government.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the amendment.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia and Mr. H. P. Mody supported the resolution.

Dr. M. C. Javle urged the nominated members in the Legislative Council to bring a vote of censure against the Minister of Education for shirking his responsibility towards the backward classes in neglecting their primary education.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved another amendment which was seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai that instead of filing a suit, originating summons be taken against Government or such other measures as they be advised by their legal advisers.

Mr. B T. Desai was absolutely hopeful of the result and he urged the Corporation to file a suit against the Government.

A RIDER.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved a rider to the original proposition that a special Committee of four representatives of the Corporation be constituted under section 38-A of the Municipal Act to assist the Commissioner in the matter.

The rider was accepted by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim.

Mr. S. K. Bole then rose to address the Corporation in defence of Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav but he was hailed with shouts of "votes, votes" and he was therefore inaudible.

The amendments were then put to the vote and were lost and the original proposition was carried with a large majority only four or five dissenting.

The Corporation then adjourned till 7th January 1926.

ALIGARH DEPUTATION AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Aligarh Deputation headed by Prof. Zabruddin arrived at Surat on 18th inst. The Nawab of Bejha and Nawabzada Hafizuddin who was the host of the deputation promised to attend the coming Jubilee and both promised to announce their donation which is expected to be a substantial one on the occasion at Aligarh. The next day the deputation was led by Nawabzada Hafizuddin who is taking a keen interest in the deputation to Randher. At Randher the deputation invited important persons to attend the Jubilee. Seth Ahmed Bota, a multimillionaire Seth Nakbuda, Mr. Singapuri and Mr. Pipadi and other residents of Randher have promised to attend the Jubilee and an important Seth of Randher has promised a very substantial donation for the University. Prof. Zabruddin then visited the Mohamadan High School of Randher and advised certain improvements and appreciated the nice management of the institution.

BIG PERSONALITIES ACCEPT INVITATIONS.

ALIGARH, Dec. 23.

The Afghan Government has accepted the invitation to attend the Aligarh University's Jubilee celebrations and is sending its Educational Minister and three directors as its representative.

H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar, and Dr. Rushbrook Williams will also be present.

Nawab Sir Muzaminlullah Khan is actively engaged in personally looking after the work.—A. P.

DADABHOY CENTENARY PRIZE TO ARTIST.

The Hon. Secretary of the Dadabhoy Naoroji Centenary Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, write from Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road:—

"A prize of Rs. 200 will be given to an Artist for a life-size bust portrait of the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji in oil colour the size of the portrait will be 24" x 18" Only expert artists should compete and send their work on or before the January 1926. The portraits should be sent in suitable frames. The selected portrait will be the property of the Committee."

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST SANCTIONS RS. 500.

An ordinary meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday at 4-10 p.m. Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter dated 16-12-25 from the Chairman of the National Baby Week, (Bombay Branch) appealing the Bombay Improvement Trust as large employers of labour to grant a donation to the National Baby Week funds or otherwise to take one of the advertisement stalls as was so kindly done last year.

The Chairman informed the Board that last year they had rented a stall for Rs. 500 and put up therein models of the trust chakls for exhibition. He proposed to do the same this year.

Sir V. A. Dabholker opposing said Bombay Municipality had already sanctioned a grant for the purpose to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000 a year were spent for distributing milk among babies.

The Chairman's suggestion was however approved and a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned as last year.

SUICIDE AFTER KILLING WIFE.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Habibulla Gafur (35) who died in the J. J. Hospital on the 14th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns. The deceased lived with his wife in a chawl at De Lisle Road.

He suspected his wife Nasiabi of infidelity. He therefore stabbed her in the abdomen with a penknife and then struck the same knife in his own abdomen which ruptured the liver and protruded the intestines. Nasiabi as well as Habibulla died subsequently in the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A meeting of the Tustees of the Port of Bombay was held on Tuesday when among other matters, the question of the extension of service of Mr. H. P. Kharas, Engineer, Hydraulic Establishment, Prince Dock, was considered. The Chief Engineer had recommended that in the interests of the service Mr. Kharas be granted a further 12 months' extension of service, the Chief Accountant reporting that Mr. Kharas was granted a second extension up to 12th December 1925; and that he has had no leave on medical certificate during the last six months.

The extension was approved.

The report of the financial and general committee regarding the revision of pay of Dr. M Vijayakar, Supdt. Antop Village, was considered and it was resolved that as recommended by the chairman that the pay of the post be revised to Rs. 250-25-300 with effect from 1st April 1926. It was also resolved to terminate the Agreement with the Tata Construction Co. in regard to the brick factory at Titwala and relinquishment of the land.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY DURING HOLIDAYS.

Hello everybody, 2AX, station maintained by Mr. Holme Smith, manager of the Wireless Department of Messrs. Walter Rogers and Co., Bombay, will broad-cast selected programmes of music during the Christmas holidays. Hours of broad-casting will be 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. daily the latter being subject to sanction from the Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, Simla. The station has arranged interesting programmes and is in need of a piano.

Another station 2HT maintained by the Bombay Motor Exchange, Queen's Road, Bombay, will be on the air on Saturday next from 7-30 to 8.30 p.m. If 2FV transmits during this hour timing 2HT will be from 8-15 to 9-15 p.m.

2FV (The Bombay Presidency Radio Club) will take holiday on Friday. On Sunday evening the station will broadcast a special programme from 6 to 7.

G. T. HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

Seth Gokuldas Tejpal High School athletic sports were held on Saturday, the 19th instant, in the school compound, under the Presidencey of Sheth Luxmidas G. Tejpal grandson of the founder of the G. T. Charities After the interesting programme of the sports, which was very much applanded by the guests and spectators, was successfully gone through, the President gave away the prizes to successful competitors. In the course of his speech which followed, the president expressed his great satisfaction at the progress of the students in the matter of sports and exhorted them to avail themselves of their well-equipped school gymnasium, the like of which very few schools in Bombay could boast of. After the vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated amidst cheers of the boys.

INDIAN SDNDHURST.

(Continued from page 7.)

different system of organisation. Their scheme was based on the proposals made by Lord Kitchener in 1911. So far as promotions among officers were concerned these were carried out after exactly the same examinations as were held for the British Army in England.

Witness told Mr. Jinnah that Australia never drew upon Sandhurst for their officers even when Duntroon was not established. Every state then organised its own force and officers.

Replying to Mr. Ramchandra Rao, he said that the permanent officers corps in Australia numbered about three hundred.

Colonel Miles replying to a question of Major Zorowarsingh stated that Dominion Commission with temporary King's Commission in the army gave him and others like him the same seniority as was their due. Similarly if a British officer went to Australia he was given Dominion Commission. He took rank according to service and not because he held King's Commission.

LT.-COL. JOHNSTON.

Lt.-Col. P. D. C. Johnston, commanding the 5/7th Rajput Regiment was examined next.

Questioned by Major Zorowarsingh, witness suggested that Indian Sandhurst when established should provide for the Dominion Commission, provided care was taken that Dominion commission carried the same social prestige as King's Commission. As to what he meant by social prestige he chose to reply *in camera*, later. He agreed, however, with Major Zorowarsingh that Dominion Commission should carry the same power of command over the British troops as King's Commission.

Witness told Mr. Ramchandra Rao that if possible boys should be trained at British Sandhurst. Of course, the next best thing was Indian Sandhurst. He did not think that post-graduate course in England would do as much good as training at British Sandhurst because the impressionable age was 18 and not 21 and 22 when the boy would go for supplementary training.

Examined by Mr. Jinnah witness admitted that boys turned out by Kingston College, Canada were quite good. Witness thought that the Indian rank and file would not accept command by a person from non-martial class. As regards the Courts scheme he told Mr. Jinnah he was not in favour of this scheme of segregation but preferred to give his reasons *in camera*.

Mr. Sethna asked whether the British cadets would agree to come out to India, get training in Indian Sandhurst and receive Dominion Commission.

Witness replied that probably boys would like to come out to India but their parents would not. In any case no Britisher would come out if he was not to get King's Commission. That might be sentimental but it was his feeling. Witness further explained that in the past John Company's Commission in India was held inferior and had created a lot of jealousy between the two commission. He wished to avoid the same.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that this could be avoided by granting the British officers local commissions so long as they served in India.

Examined by Captain Hirasingh the witness agreed that when the Viceroy's Commission was abolished they must provide some substitute as an alternative for keeping up the incentive to recruitment to rank and file. He further agreed that sons of Indian soldiers who were receiving education at King George's Military School would be a good material to rise from the ranks to the position of plateon commanders holding King's Commission or Dominion whatever may be the case. Platoon command should not be given ordinarily to Sandhurst boys.

Then the Committee rose for lunch.

After lunch the Committee recorded *in camera* the evidence of Major W. B. White commanding 21st K. G. O. Central India Horse.

VALUE OF TRADITION.

Lt. Nakshi Pritam Singh of the Central India Horse who obtained his commission through Indore College said he would not have a Dominion Commission unless and until India enjoyed Dominion status. He was of opinion that the Military College at Dehra Dunn could be dispensed with if a number of schools in the various provinces were recognised and equipped to give military training to boys on lines of public schools in England. He advocated recruitment for King's Commission by competitive examination rather than by selection and that the examination should be held in a central place. He wanted the future Indian Sandhurst should be on the lines of the British Sandhurst and Woolwich and Indianisation of the army to be more rapid. He would not exclude non-martial classes with a tradition behind them. He expressed himself against the eight-units Indianisation scheme and was unable to understand why Indian King's Commissioned officers should be treated differently from the British King's-Commissioned officers and segregated to these eight-units. Association with British cadets was helpful to Indian cadets and he thought that it would be enough if Indian cadets came into contact with Britishers after having been posted to a unit. He did not think it necessary for Indian cadets trained in Indian Sandhurst to undergo further training in British Sandhurst before being posted to a unit. He had no objection to the Viceroy's Commissioned Officer being given King's Commission provided he had the necessary education and experience.

Lt. Sajjan Singh of 5/7th Rajput Regiment who had also obtained his commission through Sandhurst was the last witness to be examined. He was all for martial races and would not have a Babu in the army except under exceptional circumstances. He said there was not much difference between a cadet trained in Indore and another trained in Sandhurst. He was afterwards heard *in camera*.—A. P.

CAWNPORE ASTIR WITH NEW LIFE.

(Continued from previous page.)

plete for the reception of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President-elect of the Congress and of Moulana Abdul Kalam Ajad, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference. Leaflets have been issued by the local Congress authorities advising them who wish to take part in the reception and in the procession to Tilak Nagar to wear khaddar dress without fail. The procession will pass through the principal streets of Cawnpore and the route to Tilak Nagar is about two miles long from the railway station.—A.P.

NEED OF REPUBLICAN PARTY.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 22.

Moulana Mohani and seven other members of the All-India Congress Committee including Sjt. Arjunalal Sethi and Maulana Azad Sobhani have issued leaflets appealing to such Congress Republicans who desire a change in the programme of the Congress to meet in an informal conference to-morrow night in the Communist camp to discuss the need of a strong Republican Party with the object of establishing a democratic Republic upon universal suffrage. The programme to include the organisation of workers and peasants on political and economic causes and effective boycott of British goods.—A. P.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

EXPECTED TO BE VERY LIVELY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 23.

The preparations in the Congress and Khilafat camps are nearly complete. Khilafat leaders Moulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Ansari, Moulanas Abdulhalem, Kifayatullah, Masudali, Haji Moosakhan, Abdulrajid Daryabadi, Zafarulmulk Seth Yakubhasan, Zahur Ahmad, Tweiq Sheirif Secretary, Khilafat Committee Syria, South African Indian Delegation, and Barma, Bombay, Madras, and Delhi Khilafat delegates have already arrived. The President of the Khilafat Conference is reaching this afternoon when a joint procession of the Congress and Khilafat Presidents will be arranged. Moulanas Husain Ahmad, Pir Ghulam Mojaddid, Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Muhammad Shafidaudi with Behar and Sind delegates are reaching to-night. The Khalafat Conference is expected to be very lively as Mosul and other vital Islamic problems are greatly agitating the Indian Mussalmans.

SWARAJISTS & A. I. C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 22.

It is notified that the Swarajist members of the All India Congress Committee who are entitled, ex-officio, to be members of the General Council of the Swaraj Party must register themselves as such after signing the form of membership and paying their subscriptions before the meeting of the General Council to be held on the 25th December at the Subject Committee Hall at 9 a.m. The office of the party at Tilak Nagar near the Punjab National Bank shall remain open for registration of members of the General Council between the hours of 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. on the 23rd and 24th December and for one hour before the commencement of the meeting on the 25th December. As the results of the recent elections to the All-India Congress Committee have not yet been notified to the General Secretary of the Swaraj Party it is not possible to issue admission tickets to those Swarajist members who have been elected. It is, therefore, notified that receipts for subscriptions given at the time of registrating shall be treated as admission tickets and it is requested that members will kindly show their receipts at the entrance to the subjects Committee Hall at all meetings of the General Council held during the week.

HINDU-MAHASABHA PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Dec. 22.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona has been invited and accepted invitation to preside over Hindu Mahasabha Session at Cawnpore which is to be held in the Congress pandal on 29th instant.

PIRATES AS PASSENGERS

STEAMER CAPTURED.

CAPTAIN SHOT AND SPECIE ROBBED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Hong Kong.—The China Navigation Company's steamer "Tungchow", bound for Tientsin from Shanghai, was captured by pirates disguised as passengers on 18th December and taken to the Bias, the well-known pirate resort. A quantity of specie and other goods were taken off the vessel which was then allowed to proceed to Hong Kong. There were a number of foreign passengers on board the steamer, but nobody was hurt except the Captain of the vessel whom the pirates shot and wounded. —Reuter.

ALIGARH DEPUTATION IN MYSORE.

INTERVIEW WITH HIS HIGHNESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 21.

The Aligarh Muslim University Deputation consisting of Professors Hadi Hasan and Syed Abdul Jahil arrived in Mysore and through the good offices of Aminulmulk Mirza Mohamed Ismail C. I.E., the private secretary to His Highness, obtained an interview with His Highness the Maharaja who was glad to know of the good work Aligarh has been doing during the last fifty years of its existence and that the University contemplates opening a technological institute. His Highness was pleased to know that students from his State are studing at Aligarh and benefitting from the premier Muslim educational institution of India. In reply to a request to honor the Jubilee celebrations with his august presence His Highness was pleased to say that it might be possible for him to visit Aligarh sometimes in the near future. During its stay in Mysore the deputation enjoyed the hospitality of His Highness the Maharaja, an enlightened and broad-minded ruler whose sympathetic interest in the Aligarh Muslim University has placed the Mussalmans of India under a deep debt of gratitude. Considering the kind support that educational and industrial institutions in India have always received at the hands of His Highness it is hoped that the Aligarh University will receive a similar encouragement in its new efforts. Afterwards the deputation waited upon His Highness the Yuvaraj who was pleased to grant an interview. His Highness appreciated the educational services rendered to India by the Aligarh Muslim University and was glad to hear that as soon as the funds permit arrangements would be made for technological instructions. His Highness evinced much sympathy and interest in the mission of the deputation and expressed his willingness to honour Aligarh with a visit when he travels in the north.

RESIDENT'S SYMPATHY.

The deputation waited upon the Hon. Mr. Pearse, the Resident in Mysore who kindly took much interest in what Aligarh has done so far and sympathising with the future programme of the University was pleased to promise his personal contribution. Mr. Razuluddin, the Army Contractor of Bangalore who extended his hospitality to the deputation very kindly donated Rs. 1,000 in cash to the (Muslim) University.

Dr. B. N. Seale, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University was pleased to receive the deputation and declared that he was sending the Registrar to Aligarh as a representative of the Mysore University.

The deputation also found a kind sympathiser in Dr. T. O. Forster, director of the Tata Research Institute who was glad to hear that Aligarh contemplated starting a technological institute in the near future and said that but for his other pressing engagements he would have gladly joined the Jubilee celebrations. He kindly took the members of the deputation round the various laboratories of the institute.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler accompanied by Lady Wheeler left for Chilka Lake, Patna, on Tuesday.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 23.

Slight western disturbance is causing cloud over north-west India.

Weather in the Bay is improving but remains slightly unsettled off Diamond Island.

Light rain has fallen locally in Orissa and on the Chittagong coast and at a few stations in Central Burma.

Forecast: Decrease in Orissa.

Earthquake report: A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about seventeen hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at ten hours forty-one minutes yesterday.—A. P.

A CHRISTMAS EVE RESOLUTION.

I WILL LOOK INTO THE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT'S SCHEME OF HAVING MY OWN LITTLE HOUSE & GARDEN.

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Ambernath Industrial Area	7

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BASIS OF COMMUNAL ORGANISTIONS

(Continued from page 0.)

ed limb must be treated and cured, and the organism, too, must be nourished and sustained. As a matter of fact, not one out many of the limbs of our national body are more or less diseased. Hence all the greater care must be taken to vitalise the whole system And to do this one of the chief means is no doubt to remove the troubles of the limbs. But this is not enough. Along with the general strengthening of the entire body, the different members also are to be specially invigorated, though certainly not at the cost of others. And here we come to the topic of our communal organisations.

It is a pitiable fact that at the present times our sectional and communal movements are not working in unison for the general welfare of the country, but are on the other hand swayed by mutual suspicion and opposition. Almost all of them think only in terms of their individual interests and not of the general good which is sometimes thoughtlessly sacrificed. Many are not satisfied merely with having their rightful places in the national body by removing the undue domination of other members, but what is worse, they even dream of being the dictators of others. And the whole trouble arises from the fact that almost all our communal organisations—I do not mean communities, for many sections of them are still unaffected by the evil influences—care only for this communal interests and nothing more. There are enthusiasts and alarmists who with their mob oratory are trying to inject in the less clever members of their communities the virus of communalism in its worst forms. We do not consider here who gave the start. But the facts are there. And the mischief that is being done is assuming vast propertions. There is no doubt that it is for following the cheap but insidious method of creating passion in people that so much of bad blood is being produced in the country. Our Hindu and Moslem organisations, our High caste and untouchable, Brahmin and Non-Brahmin and other movements have failed greatly in their purpose because of their limiting themselves to the mere surface and not going to the very root of the ills, they want to remedy. The only way by which much if their defects can be removed and usefulness increased is to put greater stress on culture. Invidious distinctions can be permanently removed by cultural elevation. So long as there are aggressors, whoever they be, communal interests must certainly be protected. But none of our communities or sections of communities can afford to follow the suicidal policy of hatred, specially when there is so much to do by way of education, reconstruction and reform.

The Disease & Its Cure.

Different communities are suffering from different kinds of ill. With the average Hindu the disease is passivity which leads to cowardice with the common Mussalman the disease is fanaticism that tends to make him a bully. The high caste Hindu is swayed by pride; while the average so-called untouchable lacks the culture in which lies the strength of the former. The Brahmin is self-conscious; and the Non-Brahmin who smarts under the brand of inferiority neglects the Sanskrit learning which still adds to the power of the Brahmin. The best way of remedying these different kinds of defects is to make the various movements cultural. And the term culture we use in its comprehensive sense physical, intellectual, ethical and religious. The particular kinds of acute evils must have their special treatment. But true reform implies growth from within, and this can be done by increasing the vitality of the diverent units that make up a community or section of a community whatever it may be.

For any some of organisation it is essential to increase the cohesive force between the units. What we want is not mechanical combination brought about by mere outside pressure, but, what may be called in scientific terminology, chemical union to be achieved by increasing their inner bonds—the forces of attraction. Whatever may be the case in other parts of the world, with the vast majority in India, it is common culture, of which common religion forms a great factor, that serves as the greatest cementing principle in life. Now, let us ask ourselves—who form the main body of the communities? Is it the so-called literate few mostly negligent of their ancestral culture, or the masses and women who are now practically the custodian of culture, and who still look upon social forms and religious ceremonies as of paramount importance in their life? If the latter, then we must acknowledge that the great care of most of our organisations has been that they consider the case of only the few and neglect the many, and act as if the so-called educated few, who form an insignificant part of the population, comprise the whole community. It is because of this circumscribed mentality that the cultural factor including religion, whether crude or advanced, is almost entirely disregarded.

Religion As a Cementing Force

To touch the religious question. We must acknowledge that rightly or wrongly it has been the central theme of the Indian life, though this religion may not be always of the purest form. It has its great hold on the life of the vast majority of the Hindu and the Mussalman, the high-caste and the low-caste, the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin and other communities. To supplant this natural bond uniting the members of each communities by some new device is a hopeless task. Therefore it is incumbent on the workers for the national cause, first to study their communal psychology, understand the forms and spirit of their respective religions, and then to utilise and guide the deeply religious instinct of the people in bringing about the desired communal union. And if the necessary stress is laid on the essentials as opposed to the non-essentials of religion, it will eliminate bigotry and fanaticism which are undoubtedly factors of dissensions among the communities to-day. Religion can thus be made a great cementing force in our communal life and a beneficent agency working for the furthering of our national cause. For good or bad personality counts most in India. Men who profess one thing in public and practise the opposite in private life will have no influence on the mind of the masses. And successful workers will be they who possess true self-sacrifice, purity, patience, devotion to service and faith in God,—who, as Swami Vivekananda says, "throw self overboard and work." But alas, how few are they to-day!

Rheumatism?

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Sloan's Liniment kills pain instantly. No rubbing. Just lay a little Sloan's on the stiff, aching part, and *immediately* you notice a difference, a feeling that the tortured tissues are being soothed and comforted, then as Sloan's penetrates to the centre of the trouble the pain dies away. With Sloan's Liniment handy you need never let rheumatism or any other muscle or joint trouble get the upper hand. Sloan's kill's the pain and keeps the muscles lissom and flexible. No rubbing. Get a bottle to-day.

"FREE FROM RACKING PAINS."

Mr. W. White, 128, Cherrywood Road, Bordesley Green, writes:— ". . . . I had tried so many remedies that I had almost given up the attempt to cure my rheumatism. But to my vast surprise and intense relief I immediately began to feel an improvement and in less than a month I was free from horrible racking pains of rheumatism. I cannot praise Sloan's sufficiently."

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No rubbing — apply lightly for quick relief from pain of

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS

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For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.

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WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

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(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
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LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, and all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested, and Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the Vitamines, the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

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BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

A NEW ZEALANDER'S MISTAKE.

Under a mistaken notion as to the nature of the malady Mr. W. Mullis tried everything in the way of liniments to rub his Sciatica away. That he failed is not to be wondered at, because Sciatica is a disorder of the nerves and what he needed was a tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to restore his nerves to a healthy state. Reading how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured Sciatica he tried them and was cured.

"What I went through after Sciatica attacked my right leg is past belief," says Mr. Mullis, who resides at 3 Beach Street, Petone, near Wellington, N. Z. "I don't think any man could have endured more. At times I could barely turn in bed and only with the aid of a stick could I get about. My leg shrank and agonizing pains shot down my calf. Once nearly crazed with pain I had to have sleeping draughts administered or I would have gone out of my mind. I fell away in weight and appetite and was a wreck of my former self. Five doctors treated me but in spite of their efforts I suffered until, through reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills having cured Sciatica, I tried these Pills, after which my condition began to mend. As my sufferings grew less so I continued to pick up in every way until at last every twinge of Sciatica disappeared. I could not wish for better health than I have enjoyed since I finished the course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

As a tonic remedy for disorders arising from watery impure blood or debilitated nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been world-renowned for over a third of a century. They are also pre-eminent as a specific for the special ailments of the weaker sex. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist sells them at Rs. 2 per bottle, six bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

GONDAL PEASANTRY.

IMPRESSIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GONDAL, Dec. 21.

The Khedutś of the Gondal State owe a deep debt of gratitude to H. H. Sir Bhagavatsinhji of Gondal who declared on the occasion of the celebration of his Diamond Jubilee to remit absolutely half the agricultural revenue, amounting to something like seven lakhs and odd, for the present year. Pleased with this fresh proof of the ruler of Gondal for the welfare and prosperity of his cultivators, the latter decided to organise a public demonstration in honour of His Highness to show their appreciation and deep sense of gratitude for the boon conferred upon them.

TERMS OF EQUALITY.

The vast concourse of Khedutś, who had assembled from far and near from the different quarters of the State territory to do honour to their King, testified to the enlightenment and prosperity of the Gondal peasantry. The procession, which was orderly, reached the length of more than half a mile on the well-constructed main road, which is a special feature of the Gondal State all over its territory and compares favourable to the deplorably neglected village roads of other States in the province. The women of the village Gomata were all out to pay their homage to the Thakore Saheb. The carts, the bullocks, the richly embroidered zools, covering the backs of the stout-animals, the well-adorned horns and various other things reminded one of the prosperity and glory of the Khedutś that are now fast approaching their end in most parts of Kathiawad and which are sacredly and carefully preserved in this State by a well-regulated system of revenue-collection and by many beneficent measures safeguarding the interests of the peasant community. The Thakore Saheb, the heir-apparent K. S. Bhojrajja, other princes, princesses and the leading officers of the State were all taken to the village forum and there they were seated side by side with the Khedutś on the same carpet and the distinction between the prince and the pauper was for once thoroughly obliterated. The Royal Family visited the houses of some of the leading villagers including some shepherds and then the Khedutś were formally introduced to His Highness by a highly educated Khedut, Patel Bhion Rooda of Motimarad. The public meeting that was organised by the Khedutś themselves did credit to the imagination and patriotism of the organisers. The whole show, as it was spontaneous, was in strict consonence with the rural life. The pandal was much different from those we see on such occasions. It was more an arbour than a pandal, Green shrubs divided the parts reserved for different classes. The arches were original. They were made of different vegetables and the mottoes, culled from the sayings of Gandhiji on Khedut and Khedi were all formed out of combinations of corn and other field-products. The Royal guests were seated on bed-steads covered with neat sheets and all others on carpets of handspun and hand woven khaddar products of the village itself. A motto that was made out of Juvar grains completely deceived the human eye. People took it for pearls. With all this, the spirit of simplicity reined supreme throughout the ceremonies.

STATE'S BENEFICIENT MEASURES.

The spokesman of the peasants dwelt on the many beneficial measures that were adopted by the State from the famous ancestor of the present Raja, Bha Kumbhoji downwards. Many interesting stories he told, as recorded in the history of the State of how the illustrious Kumbhoji would not touch his royal share from the produce of the fields brought by a Khedut in his cart drawn by a pair of bullocks that were lean and emaciated and relieved him of his obligation to pay the royal share till the time the bullocks got stout and sturdy, and how Bha Kumbhojee himself assisted the burden of corn to be lifted by a Khedut who in pitch darkness at night was smuggling the produce of his fields in order to evade the Royal share.

"MY TREASURY."

An anecdote I will not omit to record for the pleasure of your readers. The sovereign ruler of Junagad once invited his friend and neighbour Bha Kumbhoji of Gondal to his capital. There among others he exhibited the rich and well laid gardens to the Bha, and asked him if the latter could show such specimens in his own territory. Happily, at the time, there were some Khedutś of Gondal who had come to Junagad on a pilgrimage to the hoary Girinar. Bha Kumbhoji pointed at them and said, "You showed to me some of your best fruit-trees the like of which will scarcely be found elsewhere. But here you see before us my trees of gold that fill my treasury with all I possess." These were beautiful words and well may the spokesmen of the Khedutś remind the present descendant of Bha Kumbhoji of the memorable occasion with feelings of pride and elation.

GONDAL KHEDUT.

Of all States in Kathiawad, Gondal has had the privilege of granting the invaluable right of outright sale to the holders of land, which other States have not yet had the courage forsight and generosity to confer upon their own Khedutś. The wisdom of this step is easily perceptible in the happiness and contentment that are to be seen on the faces of the Khedutś, their enlightenment, their share in the public life of the province, the percentage of literacy in their community, their homes and their implements. The Gondal Khedut is far the happier and well-to-do than that of any other State. This sweeping assertion can be easily understod by those who have come into contact with the leaders and workers of the Kanbi community in Kathiawad.

The system of Vighoti, which has not been increased all these fifty years the generous remissions in the fixed contributions that the Thakore Saheb has been pleased to make from time to time in spite of all the arguments of some of the otherwise sympathetic administrators of other States who, under one pretext or another, think fit to taboo the very name of remission and do not flinch year after year from allowing the huge burden of debt to the State to go on increasing by an ill-established system of suspension of land-revenue, the splendid lakes and canals to irrigate the crops, the total prohibition of cow-killing in the interests of the agricultural stock, the abolition of the various taxes and imposts on the produce of agriculture, the enforcement of compulsory and free education for girls in villages, the boon of free primary education to the boys of the peasant class—these and other measures that have enriched and ennobled the body and mind of the Khedutś were reviewed in the speech of the Khedut leader and they received their meed of praise at his hands.

The audience had also had the pleasure of hearing two beautiful choruses sung in their inimitable fashion by the Bhajan party. One of them related the oppressions that followed in the wake of the now condemned Bhagahatai sysem and narrated in a picturesque way the numerous shares and sub-shares that the petty officials and the artisans extorted from the poor Khedut under the Bhagahatai system which practically left very little for those who had toiled in the fields. The other referred to the happy relations of the Khedutś with the State where a well regulated system of Vighoti with proper safeguards as to remissions and susensions subsisted and where the right of sale was duly conferred on them. The humour and the vivid description of things as episting almost everywhere that were thus singularly expressed were greatly admired and fully succeeded in their intended effect.

Thus ended the festivities which were aptly termed by the organisers as a Family Meeting. In spite of a certain strain of exaggeration that some of the speakers indulged in, the gathering was on the whole a most successful one and the Khedutś ought to be congratulated on the nowadays rare occasion of the frank and fearless talks with the Maharaja and on the orderliness as well as remarkable regularity of the proceedings. Here, indeed, is a lesson for many bigger organisations to imbibe.

VISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION

The Hon. Secretary, Organising Board of the Exhibition writes:—

This Exhibition to be opened in Bombay next week is an All-India Exhibition organised by an Board of Directors composed of Messrs. G. L. Sen, T. H. Tiffin, U. C. Banerjee, B. A., S. Biswas, J. C. Dutt, B. Sc., J. C. Dighal, S. Sen, B. A. and N. K. Chatterji Bar-at-Law and financed by Mr. S. B. Biswas, a merchant of Calcutta. The Organising Board have enlisted the sympathy of three Provincial Government of India. The Directors of Industries and Commerce of three provinces have been supporting them, and the ruling Chiefs of India have up to this time rendered substantial help to make it a success. Besides a representation of the arts and crafts, the Board has set up an Art Gallery, a Ladies' section and a Baby show. The Colaba Cotton Green ground, the site of the Exhibition, is a spacious field measuring almost 22,000 sq. yards. This ground besides accommodating six to seven hundred stalls, will make room for a good number of side shows.

C. P. GOVT. AND NON-BRAHMINS.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 22.

The Government of the Central Provinces has been pleased to issue orders granting permission to non-Brahmin officials in the Central Provinces and Berars to attend (1) the All-India Non-Brahmin Social Conference, (2) the All-India Satyashodhak Conference, and (3) the All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference, to be held at Amraoti on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December.—A. P.

BENARES UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

BENARES, Dec. 22.

The Convocation of the Benares University was held under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor of the University. Dr. Sir Jagadish Chander Bose delivered the Convocation address.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Baroda and Bikaner were re-elected Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor respectively.—A. P.

GOVERNOR IN SIND.

HYDERABAD (SIND), Dec. 22.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay went through a very crowded programme here to-day. He spent half an hour in the morning inspecting boy scouts troops drawn up from the various local elementary and secondary schools. His Excellency addressing the boy scouts exhorted them to imbibe the real spirit of service which pervaded the scout movement.—A. P.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC EXAMS.

SUCCESS OF MISS PALAMKOTE'S PUPILS.

Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's pupils appeared in the Trinity College of Music, London Examination, held at the Bombay Centre in the School of Art, last week, by Mr. C. Egerton Lowe, Mus. Bac., the Examiner, sent out to India by the College. Her ten pupils appeared in the practical pianoforte examinations, and nine are successful. Their names and marks:—

INTERMEDIATE.

	Marks.
Miss Sophie R. Rozario	76
Miss Jerbanco Kaikhushroo Panday	72
Miss Dina Edulji Billimoria	68

JUNIOR.

Miss Hilla Erachshaw Mistry	63

PREPARATORY.

Miss Mehra Hormasji Chowna	67

FIRST STEPS.

Miss Piroja Noshirwan Kohiyar	74
Miss Dosan Pirojshaw Godrej	68
Miss Banoo Sorabji Khambata	66
Miss Jaiji Jamshedji Cama	64

C.

BURGOYNE'S

IODISED SARSAPARILLA

Rid the system of all impurities—the root cause of pimples, blotches, ulcers, rashes, etc., and enjoy perfect skin health by taking

Burgoyne's Iodised Sarsaparilla

After a short course the results are truly wonderful.

It confers that general feeling of well-being, so envied in the happy, healthy complexioned youth of to-day. Thousands testify to its remarkable cleansing properties. You want the best, so be sure you ask for Burgoyne's and get it.

Burgoyne for Purity

BURGOYNE'S Fruit Saline

Constipation and liver disorders lead to the formation of poisons in the system and prevent the liver from acting freely.

Burgoyne's Fruit Saline

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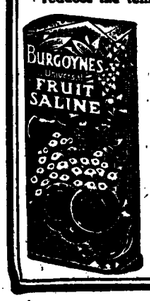

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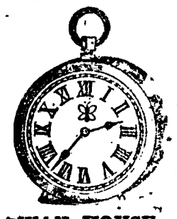

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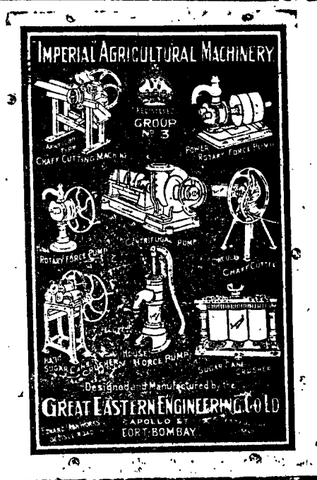

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FAILURE OF INDIAN CURRENCY.

MR. RAMCHANDRA RAO'S ANALYSIS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

In his written statement to the Indian Currency Commission, Mr. Ramchandra Rao said that the main reason why the Indian Currency System had failed to give entire satisfaction to producers consumers and the Government was that the expansion of currency credit and capital which were the primary result of organised capital market did not meet the demands made by diverent producers. What was needed was commercial revolution to synchronise with industrial expansion going on in the country. As currency was essentially an international problem, effective solution could be reached only through international co-operation. Prices ruling in one country could not but be influenced by prices in other trading countries. Gold exchange standard system was after all a half way ideal and real goal of Indian currency system was to have an effective gold standard with gold in circulation. Regarding the standard Mr. Ramchandra Rao said that silver eminently suited the requirements of the population. But it was too late to think of reverting to the silver standard as silver production was apt to be restricted in future and also because all other countries had adopted gold. Speaking of the gold standard he said all countries had adopted it, and it had become the medium through which international payments were being effected. Moreover, popular sentiment in this country was more in the direction of gold standard. Referring to the advantages of the gold standard, he said that it would link India with gold using countries and would initiate a parallel movement of prices in our country. India's going over to gold standard system would tend to balance and augment demand and keep up the level of the value of gold. The restoration of the gold standard meant the fulfilling the promise which Government had made long ago. Gold was considered as a sign of political freedom and people would gradually give up the habit of hoarding. He urged the adoption of the gold standard.—A. P.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Company will be held in the Company's office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on the 28th instant at 5 p.m. The Directors' report for the year ending 30th June 1925, says:—

Fire Department:—The net premiums after deduction of all reinsurances amounted to Rs. 15,13,572/0/11 and the Losses (claims paid and outstanding) to Rs. 11,02,803/1/10. The expenses of management together with the commission and Managing Agents' Commission amounted to Rs. 7,51,044/7/6. There has been provided Fire Fund at Rs. 6,27,222-7-0 being over 40 per cent. of the premiums in respect of unexpired Insurances. The reduction in the income has been due to cancellation of the American business.

Marine Department.—The net premiums after deduction of all reinsurances, returns and discounts amounted to Rs. 1,32,701-1-4. The sums paid in connection with claims admitted and the amount reserved for claims intimated but awaiting particulars make a total of Rs. 30,809-5-1. The expenses of management together with commission and Managing Agents' Commission amounted to Rs. 60,785-2-10. There remains a balance of Rs. 1,24,773-2-6 which has been placed to the Marine Fund.

Profit and Loss Account.—The General Income derived from investments etc. and transfer fees and Managing Agents' Commission for 1924 amounts to Rs. 2,60,343-1-3. After charging the account with the Directors' Fees, Auditors' Fees and Exchange difference and provision for bad and doubtful debts there is a balance of Rs. 38,2620-4 which, together with the sum Rs. 13,293-6-11 being the amount given up by the Managing Agents out of their Commission makes up a total of Rs. 46,55-7-3 which the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

In payment of the 1st year's interest on Preferance Shares Rs. 30,430-11-1 and the balance of Rs. 16,124-12-2 to be carried forward.

Funds.—The Funds of the Company stand as follows:—

Capital paid-up Rs. 23,74,610, Application money on forfeited shares Rs. 190, Fund for depreciation of securities Rs. 76,889/4/0, Fire Fund Rs. 6,27,222/7/0, Marine Fund Rs. 1,24,773/2/6, Provident Fund Rs. 29,555/2/7, Reserve for Bad and Doubtful debt Rs. 10,000, Reserve for Exchange Rs. 6,000, Total Rs. 22,49,240/0/1.

The Managing Agents have again voluntarily forgone half of their Agency Commission on Fire premiums amounting to Rs. 13,293/6/11.

DISASTROUS BREACH OF RIVER.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The "Hindu's" Terupur correspondent says that the recent breach of the Amravathi river in Coimbatore district resulted in disastrous loss of lives, cattle and property. The breach occurred at midnight when no help could be rendered. Sheep and goats which were penned in small enclosures in the fields on both sides of the stream were carried away by the floods. So far, five dead bodies have been picked up and identified. Many valuable crops have been destroyed and the loss is estimated to be considerable.—A. P.

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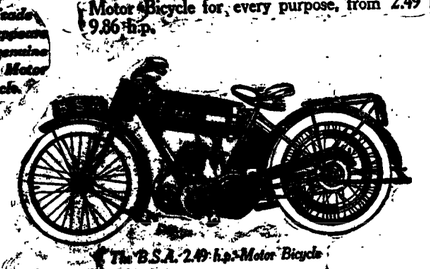

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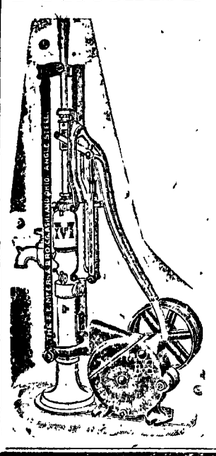

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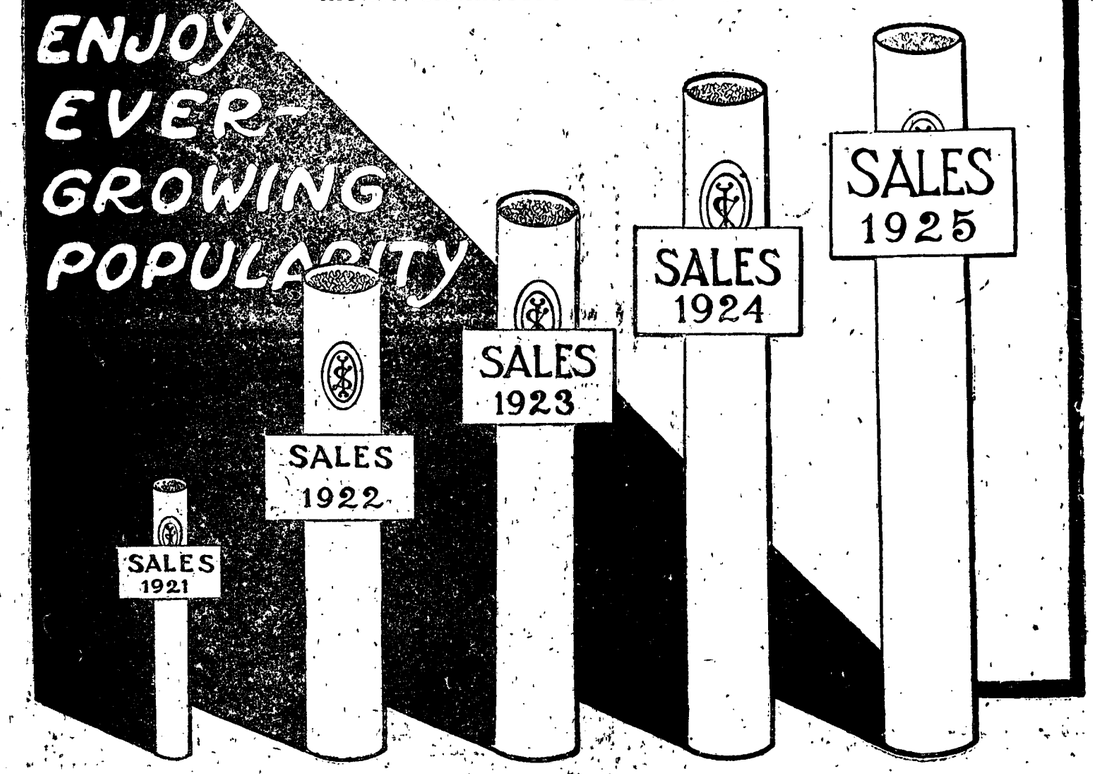

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